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WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION  
GENEVA

**GOVERNING BODIES OF WIPO  
AND THE UNIONS ADMINISTERED BY WIPO**

**Twenty-Fourth Series of Meetings  
Geneva, September 20 to 29, 1993**

**ACTIVITIES FROM JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 1993;  
ACCOUNTS FOR THE 1990-91 BIENNIUM;  
INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1992;  
STATUS OF THE PAYMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS ON JULY 1, 1993;  
CHANGES IN CONTRIBUTION CLASS**

**Report of the Director General**

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HIGHLIGHTSOverview of WIPO Activities in the First Half of 1993Development Cooperation Program

1. During the six-month period under review, WIPO continued to receive many requests for assistance from developing countries and from a number of intergovernmental organizations of developing countries. Despite the continuing discouraging situation with regard to extra-budgetary funds from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which has been the largest source of such funds, the International Bureau was able to respond satisfactorily to those requests. As UNDP'S funding situation is not expected to improve, the high level expected of WIPO'S assistance to developing countries will have to be sustained by the Organization'S own regular budget. Accordingly, a proposal is made by the Director General to the Governing Bodies of WIPO, which will meet in September 1993, to approve a significant increase in allocations for development cooperation activities in the budget for the 1994-95 biennium.

2. In the first six months of 1993, a total of 96 developing countries, one developing territory and nine intergovernmental organizations of developing countries benefited from WIPO'S development cooperation program in the industrial property field and/or in the copyright and neighboring rights field. Thirty courses, seminars or other meetings were held at the global, regional or national levels, and they gave training or information to some 2,700 men and women coming from the government and private sectors. Study visits were organized for 26 persons. The travel and living expenses of 282 men or women were borne by WIPO, donor member States of WIPO or UNDP.

3. As for advisory missions relating to legislation and institution-building, 70 such missions were undertaken to 50 developing countries. The enactment of laws or the revision of existing ones remained the prime objective of missions dealing with legislation. As for institution-building, besides training on the job, the missions focused mainly on the streamlining and computerization of procedures in industrial property offices and on the use of CD-ROM technology in using and disseminating industrial property information. A number of such advisory missions also gave on-the-spot training to government officials or supervised the installation of computer equipment and software. Each mission was composed of either WIPO officials and/or specially-recruited WIPO consultants. In total, 102 consultants were recruited either for advisory missions or as speakers in courses and seminars, with a significant proportion of those consultants, 42% of them, coming from developing countries.

4. The WIPO Academy was established during the period under review, with the objective of organizing specialized courses, in different languages, for middle and senior level government officials who, in the field of intellectual property, are instrumental in the policy-making process of their countries. The Academy aim to present current intellectual property issues in such a way as to highlight the policy considerations behind them and thereby enable the participants in the Academy to formulate appropriate policies for their governments. The first three sessions of the Academy, in English, French and Spanish, will take place in October and November 1993. Further, WIPO offered its first long-term scholarships for studies in the field of intellectual



property, in academic institutions. One one-year and two six-month scholarships were awarded.

5. In carrying out its development cooperation program, WIPO received financial support or support in kind from 56 countries, both developing and industrialized, and 10 intergovernmental organizations, foremost among the latter being the United Nations Development Programme and the European Patent Office. The donor countries which provided funds in trust were France, Germany, Japan and Sweden.

#### Norm-Setting Activities

6. As far as work on the setting of norms and exploration of issues in possible need of norm-setting was concerned, substantial clarification of issues and work progress was achieved. The Committee of Experts on the Settlement of Intellectual Property Disputes between States held its fifth session in May and concluded that a sixth session should be convened to examine further proposals. The Preparatory Meeting for the Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Treaty on the Settlement of Intellectual Property Disputes between States which also met in May would be reconvened for a second part in conjunction with that sixth session.

7. Regarding the Draft Patent Law Treaty, the Assembly of the Paris Union decided in April that the second part of the Diplomatic Conference (the first part took place in 1991) be convened at a date, as early as possible in 1994, to be set by the Assembly in September 1993.

8. The third session of the Committee of Experts on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention was held in June to consider what norms such a Protocol could contain in order to clarify or widen the rights of authors and other owners of copyright. Discussions will continue. The first session of the Committee of Experts on a Possible Instrument on the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms also met in June. The Committee discussed what norms a possible future multilateral treaty should contain to ensure a better international protection of the rights of performers and producers of sound recordings. It is planned that the Committee would meet again in November 1993.

9. The Draft Trademark Law Treaty and Regulations were discussed by the Committee of Experts on the Harmonization of Laws for the Protection of Marks at its fifth session in June; a sixth session of the Committee and a session of the Preparatory Meeting for the Diplomatic Conference will be held in late November and early December 1993. Depending on the decision to be taken by the Governing Bodies of WIPO in September 1993, the Diplomatic Conference could be held late in 1994.

10. The Working Group of Non-Governmental Organizations on Arbitration and Other Extra-Judicial Mechanisms for the Resolution of Intellectual Property Disputes between Private Parties agreed, at its third session in June, that WIPO could proceed to establish services, in accordance with the draft rules which had been examined by the Group, with respect to mediation, arbitration, expedited arbitration and mediation and default arbitration.

11. In order to explore the impact of digital technology on copyright, WIPO organized, in late March and early April, a Worldwide Symposium on the Impact



of Digital Technology on Copyright and Neighboring Rights at Harvard University, United States of America.

#### Countries in Transition To a Market-Economy System

12. WIPO's contacts with countries in transition to a market-economy system intensified appreciably during the period under review, notably because the Governments of several countries embarked on a program of preparation and enactment of intellectual property laws, the establishment of industrial property offices, as well as adherence to (principally by depositing with the Director General a declaration of continued application) WIPO-administered treaties. Government leaders and officials from those countries had discussions in Geneva with the Director General and studied the International Bureau's work, while WIPO officials visited the capitals of the countries concerned to give further advice.

13. The International Bureau is also advising the Interstate Council on the Protection of Industrial Property (the Council groups nine States of the former Soviet Union, that is, Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Tadjikistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan) on the plan of setting up a regional patent system.

#### Registration Activities

14. Compared to the first six months of 1992, registrations increased in two of the three international registration systems in the corresponding period of 1993. Under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), there were 14,188 international applications, representing a growth of 18.42% compared to the same six-month period in 1992.

15. In the Hague industrial designs system, the number of international deposits of designs was 1,821, an increase of 6.62% compared to the corresponding six-month period of 1992. The total number of renewals/prolongations was 853, representing an increase of 19.80% compared to the same period last year.

16. In the Madrid trademark system, the total number of registrations was 7,607, representing a decline of 3.65% compared to the same period in 1992. The total number of registrations and renewals, at about 9,800, also represented a decline compared to the corresponding figure of some 10,500 in 1992.

#### New Adherences to Treaties

17. During the period from January 1 to August 4, 1993, there was a marked increase in the number of States party to treaties administered by WIPO. The following States became party to the following treaties:

WIPO Convention: Armenia, Bolivia, Czech Republic, Latvia, Republic of Macedonia (the former Yugoslav Republic), Republic of Moldova, Saint Lucia, Slovakia and Uzbekistan;



Paris Convention: Belarus, Bolivia, Czech Republic, Latvia, Republic of Macedonia (the former Yugoslav Republic), Republic of Moldova and Slovakia;

Berne Convention: Bolivia, Czech Republic, Gambia, Kenya, Nigeria, Republic of Macedonia (the former Yugoslav Republic), Saint Lucia and Slovakia;

Budapest Treaty: Czech Republic, Greece, Poland and Slovakia;

Rome Convention: Czech Republic, Greece, Netherlands, Nigeria, Slovakia and Switzerland;

Geneva (Phonograms) Convention: China, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Netherlands, Slovakia and Switzerland;

Nairobi Treaty: Belarus;

Nice Agreement: Czech Republic, Republic of Macedonia (the former Yugoslav Republic) and Slovakia;

Locarno Agreement: Czech Republic, Republic of Macedonia (the former Yugoslav Republic) and Slovakia;

Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT): Belarus, Czech Republic, Latvia, Niger, Slovakia and Viet Nam;

Madrid (International Registration of Marks) Agreement: Belarus, Czech Republic, Republic of Macedonia (the former Yugoslav Republic) and Slovakia;

Hague Agreement: Côte d'Ivoire;

Film Register Treaty: Brazil.

18. As of August 4, 1993, the total number of member States party to the following treaties were:

WIPO Convention	140
Paris Convention	113
Berne Convention	100
Budapest Treaty	26
Rome Convention	43
Geneva (Phonograms) Convention	48
Nairobi Treaty	33
Nice Agreement	37
Locarno Agreement	20
Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)	59
Madrid Agreement (Marks)	36
Hague Agreement	32
Film Register Treaty	8



## CHAPTER I: ACTIVITIES FROM JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 1993

## PART I: GOVERNING BODIES

Governing Bodies of WIPO and the Unions Administered by WIPOAssembly of the Paris Union

19. The Assembly of the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property (Paris Union) held its twentieth (10th extraordinary) session in Geneva on April 5, 1993.

20. The following 54 States, members of the Assembly of the Paris Union, were represented: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Libya, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Zambia.

21. The following two States, members of the Conference of Representatives of the Paris Union, were represented by observers: Dominican Republic, Syria.

22. The following 11 States, members of WIPO but not of the Paris Union, were represented by observers: Albania, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Venezuela.

23. Representatives of the Commission of CEC and the EPO participated in the session in an observer capacity.

24. The Assembly of the Paris Union:

(i) decided that the second part of the Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Treaty Supplementing the Paris Convention as far as Patents are Concerned, scheduled for July 1993, be postponed;

(ii) decided that the agenda of the twenty-first session of the Paris Union Assembly (to be held from September 20 to 29, 1993) would contain an item concerning the continuation of the Diplomatic Conference;

(iii) expressed in particular to the United States of America its strong expectation and wish that the second part of the Diplomatic Conference take place as early as possible in 1994.

WIPO Budget Committee

25. The WIPO Budget Committee held its eleventh session in Geneva from April 19 to 21, 1993. The following 14 States, members of the Budget Committee, were represented at the session: Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Egypt, France,



Germany, India, Japan, Russian Federation, Switzerland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

26. The Budget Committee reviewed the draft program and budget for the 1994-95 biennium as contained in document AB/XXIV/2 and examined a proposal, as contained in document AB/XXIV/5, to introduce a unitary contribution system.

27. The report of the Budget Committee regarding the draft program and budget for the 1994-95 biennium is reproduced as document AB/XXIV/3; document AB/XXIV/4 contains the observations of the Director General on that report. The report of the Budget Committee regarding the unitary contribution system is reproduced as document AB/XXIV/6; document AB/XXIV/7 contains the observations of the Director General on that report.

[Part II follows]



## PART II: PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

Development Cooperation With Developing Countries in the Fields of Industrial Property and Copyright and Neighboring RightsObjective

28. The objective is to assist developing countries in the establishment or modernization of intellectual property systems suited to their development goals in the following ways:

- (i) developing human resources,
- (ii) facilitating the creation or improvement of national or regional legislation and their enforcement,
- (iii) encouraging adherence to WIPO-administered treaties,
- (iv) facilitating the creation or improvement of governmental and other institutions for the administration and effective implementation of national or regional legislation,
- (v) encouraging local inventive and creative artistic activity and the exploitation of its results,
- (vi) developing the teaching of intellectual property law,
- (vii) developing the profession of intellectual property lawyer and agent,
- (viii) facilitating the acquisition of foreign, locally protected technology through licensing contracts,
- (ix) facilitating the access to and the use of technological information contained in patent documents,
- (x) consulting the two Permanent Committees for Development Cooperation,
- (xi) facilitating participation in certain WIPO meetings.

ActivitiesDevelopment Cooperation With Developing Countries in the Field of Industrial Property: General

29. During the first six months of 1993, a total of 81 developing countries, one developing territory, and nine intergovernmental organizations of developing countries benefited from development cooperation activities in the field of industrial property: Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras,



India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Thailand, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zaire, Zimbabwe, Hong Kong, ARIPO, OAPI, OAU, ECA, ESCAP, ASEAN, SELA, JUNAC, MERCOSUR.

30. A total of 17 training courses, seminars or other meetings in the field of industrial property were organized; five were at the global level, six at the regional and six at the national levels. Some 1,350 persons from the public and private sectors attended these events and received training or information on different aspects of industrial property. Of that number, 197 persons participated at the expense of WIPO which bore their travel and living expenses; the other participants were from the host countries.

31. During the same period, the International Bureau organized study visits for 20 government officials, to industrialized countries.

32. As far as advisory missions on matters relating to legislation and institution-building was concerned, 59 were organized to 46 developing countries. The missions were composed of WIPO officials and/or WIPO consultants specially recruited for that purpose.

33. In total, 77 consultants were recruited by WIPO either as members of the WIPO advisory missions or as speakers at courses or seminars. Of that number, 43 came from the private sector, while the rest were government officials from various countries, both industrialized and developing. Consultants from developing countries accounted for 30% of the said total number of consultants.

34. In all, 44 countries and nine intergovernmental organizations contributed in different forms to one or more of the development cooperation activities which took place during the period under review. The different forms of contribution included, inter alia, the following: cash contributions in the form of funds in trust, payment for the travel and/or the living expenses of participants in training courses or study visits, hosting a course or a meeting by making available a meeting room and secretariat support, receiving trainees and study visits, providing the services of experts as members of advisory missions or as speakers, providing patent documents and some equipment. The remainder of the costs were borne by WIPO.

35. Those contributing countries and intergovernmental organizations were: Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Japan, Jordan, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire, Zimbabwe, UNDP, EPO, IDB, BBM, OAPI, ARIPO, JUNAC, ECLAC, SELA.

36. For more details, see Annex A of the present document.



Development Cooperation With Developing Countries in the Field of Copyright:  
General

37. During the first six months of 1993, a total of 63 developing countries and one intergovernmental organization of developing countries benefited from development cooperation activities in the field of copyright: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Libya, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela and ASEAN.

38. A total of 13 training courses, seminars or other meetings in the fields of copyright and neighboring rights were organized; one was at the global level, five were at the regional and seven at the national levels. Some 1,350 persons from the public and private sectors attended these events and received training or information on different aspects of copyright and neighboring rights. Of that number, 85 persons participated at the expense of WIPO which bore their travel and living expenses; the other participants were from the host countries.

39. During the same period, the International Bureau organized study visits for six officials, to both industrialized and developing countries.

40. As far as advisory missions on matters relating to legislation and institution-building was concerned, 13 were organized to 12 developing countries. The missions were composed of WIPO officials and/or WIPO consultants specially recruited for that purpose.

41. In total, 25 consultants were recruited by WIPO either as members of the WIPO advisory missions or as speakers at courses or seminars. Of that number, six came from the private sector, while the rest were government officials from various countries, both industrialized and developing. Consultants from developing countries accounted for 80% of the said total number of consultants.

42. In all, 27 countries and one intergovernmental organization contributed in different forms to one or more of the development cooperation activities which took place during the period under review. The different forms of contribution included, inter alia, the following: cash contributions in the form of funds in trust, payment for the travel and/or the living expenses of participants in training courses or study visits, hosting a course or a meeting by making available a meeting room and secretariat support, receiving trainees and study visits, providing the services of experts as members of advisory missions or as speakers. The remainder of the costs were borne by WIPO.

43. Those contributing countries and intergovernmental organization were: Algeria, Argentina, Benin, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Egypt, France, Ghana, Hungary, Japan, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela and ISESCO.

44. For more details, see Annex A of the present document.



Industrial Property: Development of Human Resources at Global, Regional and National Levels

Global: Industrial Property

45. In June, WIPO organized in Washington, D.C., with the Government of the United States of America, a Training Course on Patents and Trademarks, in English. The Course was attended by five government officials from Bangladesh, Bulgaria and Uruguay whose travel and subsistence costs were funded partly by UNDP-financed projects and partly through funds made available to WIPO by the Government of the United States of America.

46. In June, WIPO organized in Geneva an Interregional Workshop on Industrial Property Management at Enterprise Level, under the interregional project entitled "Support to Service-Oriented Intellectual Property Administrations for Private Sector Development," financed by UNDP. Fifteen government officials and representatives of the private sector from Algeria, Brazil, China, Colombia, India, Mexico, Nigeria, the Philippines, Turkey, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe participated in the Workshop and shared their experience in organizing patent and trademark services for enterprises. Four WIPO consultants from Austria, France, Germany, the Republic of Korea, four participant speakers and two WIPO officials made presentations.

47. In late June and early July, WIPO organized a Training Seminar on The Use of Patent Documentation: Techniques for Searching and Dissemination of Information, in English and French, in cooperation with the Austrian Patent Office and the National Institute of Industrial Property of France (INPI) and the European Patent Office (EPO), in The Hague, Paris and Vienna. The Seminar was attended by 20 government officials from Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chile, China, Egypt, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Morocco, Nigeria, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Hong Kong, and by an official from the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI). Their travel and subsistence costs were funded by either EPO or UNDP. The Seminar was followed by a visit to the headquarters of WIPO in Geneva.

Regional and National: Industrial Property

Africa

48. Burkina Faso. In February, WIPO organized, in cooperation with the Government of Burkina Faso and with the support of the Government of France, a National Seminar on Licensing Contracts in Ouagadougou. The Seminar was attended by 40 participants from the judiciary, the university, research institutions, the private and semi-public sectors, as well as by individual inventors. Papers were presented by two WIPO consultants from France and two WIPO officials.

49. Burundi. In April, WIPO organized, in cooperation with the Government of Burundi and with the support of the Government of France, a National Seminar on Trademarks and Trade Names in Economic Development in Bujumbura. The Seminar was attended by some 40 participants from the public sector, research institutions, the judiciary, the university and the private sector, and by individual inventors. Presentations were made by a WIPO consultant from France and two WIPO officials.



50. Chad. In May, WIPO organized, in cooperation with the Government of Chad, a WIPO National Seminar on Trademarks and Trade Names in N'Djamena. Over 30 participants from government institutions, the private sector and semipublic enterprises attended the Seminar. Presentations were made by two WIPO consultants from France and the Netherlands and a WIPO official.

Regional and National: Industrial Property

Arab Countries

51. Algeria. In June, two government officials attended the WIPO Arab Regional Training Course on Industrial Property in Rabat.

52. Bahrain. In June, a government official attended the WIPO Arab Regional Training Course on Industrial Property in Rabat.

53. Egypt. In June, two government officials attended the WIPO Arab Regional Training Course on Industrial Property in Rabat.

54. Jordan. In June, two government officials attended the WIPO Arab Regional Training Course on Industrial Property in Rabat.

55. Kuwait. In June, a government official attended the WIPO Arab Regional Training Course on Industrial Property in Rabat.

56. Libya. In June, two government officials attended the WIPO Arab Regional Training Course on Industrial Property in Rabat.

57. Morocco. In June, WIPO organized in Rabat a WIPO Arab Regional Training Course on Industrial Property in cooperation with the Government of Morocco. The course was attended by 19 government officials from Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen and some 20 government officials and private sector representatives from Morocco. Presentations were made by four WIPO consultants from Egypt, France, Jordan and Sweden and two WIPO officials.

58. Saudi Arabia. In June, a government official attended the WIPO Arab Regional Training Course on Industrial Property in Rabat.

59. Sudan. In June, two government officials attended the WIPO Arab Regional Training Course on Industrial Property in Rabat.

60. Syria. In June, two government officials attended the WIPO Arab Regional Training Course on Industrial Property in Rabat.

61. Tunisia. In June, a government official attended the WIPO Arab Regional Training Course on Industrial Property in Rabat.

62. United Arab Emirates. In June, two government officials attended the WIPO Arab Regional Training Course on Industrial Property in Rabat.

63. Yemen. In June, a government official attended the WIPO Arab Regional Training Course on Industrial Property in Rabat.



Regional and National: Industrial PropertyAsia and the Pacific

64. Banladesh. In April, a government official and a representative of research institutions attended the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Development of an Effective Industrial Property System in Kuala Lumpur.

65. In June, a government official and an official from a research institution attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific in Colombo.

66. Bhutan. In June, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific in Colombo.

67. China. In March, WIPO organized in Beijing in cooperation with the State Administration for Industry and Commerce (SAIC) of the People's Republic of China and the financial assistance of the Government of Japan, the WIPO Asian Regional Training Seminar on Trademark Strategies and Management for Enterprises. The Seminar was attended by 175 participants, out of which 20 were government officials and representatives of the private sector from 10 Asian countries, namely, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mongolia, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam. The other 145 participants came from various Chinese government departments and industrial enterprises. Papers were presented by five WIPO consultants from Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, as well as by participants from China, Japan, the Republic of Korea and Singapore, and a WIPO official. Two other WIPO officials also attended the Seminar.

68. In April, a government official and an official of a research institution attended the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Development of an Effective Industrial Property System in Kuala Lumpur.

69. In June, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific in Colombo.

70. Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In June, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific in Colombo.

71. Fiji. In April, a government official and a member of the legal profession attended the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Development of an Effective Industrial Property System in Kuala Lumpur.

72. In June, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific in Colombo.

73. India. In March, a government official and a representative of the private sector attended the WIPO Asian Regional Training Seminar on Trademark Strategies and Management for Enterprises in Beijing.



74. In April, a government official and a representative of the private sector attended the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Development of an Effective Industrial Property System in Kuala Lumpur.
75. In June, WIPO organized, in cooperation with the Government of India and the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), and with the financial assistance of UNDP, the second WIPO National Roving Seminars on the Patent System and the Use of Patent Information for Technological Development. The Seminars, which lasted one day each, were held in New Delhi, Madras, Ahmedabad and Pune. They were attended in total by 390 participants coming from the concerned agencies of the Government and from industry, commercial and research and development organizations. Two WIPO consultants from the United Kingdom and two government officials made presentations at these Roving Seminars. A WIPO official also participated in the Seminars held in New Delhi and Madras.
76. Also in June, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific in Colombo.
77. Indonesia. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Training Seminar on Trademark Strategies and Management for Enterprises in Beijing.
78. In April, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Development of an Effective Industrial Property System in Kuala Lumpur.
79. In June, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific in Colombo.
80. Iran (Islamic Republic of). In April, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Development of an Effective Industrial Property System in Kuala Lumpur.
81. In June, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific in Colombo.
82. Malaysia. In March, a government official and a member of the private sector attended the WIPO Asian Training Regional Seminar on Trademark Strategies and Management for Enterprises in Beijing.
83. In April, WIPO organized in Kuala Lumpur, in cooperation with the Government of Malaysia and with the assistance of the Japanese Patent Office (JPO), the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Development of an Effective Industrial Property System. The Round Table was attended by 27 participants from the public and private sectors of Bangladesh, China, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mongolia, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam; 27 nationals of Malaysia also participated. Five WIPO consultants from Australia, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States of America and four participants from China, India, the Philippines and the Republic of Korea delivered papers. Three WIPO officials and a consultant from Japan attached to WIPO as well as three other officials from the JPO also attended the Round Table.



84. In June, an official from a research institution attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific in Colombo.

85. Mongolia. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Training Seminar on Trademark Strategies and Management for Enterprises in Beijing.

86. In April, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Development of an Effective Industrial Property System in Kuala Lumpur.

87. In May, WIPO organized, in Ulaanbaatar, in cooperation with the Patent and Trademark Office of Mongolia and with the financial assistance of the Government of Germany, a WIPO National Seminar on the Legal and Administrative Aspects of Industrial Property and Technology Transfer. Approximately 60 local participants, coming from government and non-government circles, attended the Seminar. Three WIPO consultants from China, Germany and the EPO and a WIPO official made presentations at the Seminar.

88. In June, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific in Colombo.

89. Myanmar. In June, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific in Colombo.

90. Nepal. In June, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific in Colombo.

91. Pakistan. In April, a government official and a representative of the private sector attended the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Development of an Effective Industrial Property System in Kuala Lumpur.

92. In June, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific in Colombo.

93. Philippines. In March, a government official and a representative of the private sector attended the WIPO Asian Regional Training Seminar on Trademark Strategies and Management for Enterprises in Beijing.

94. In April, a government official and a representative of the private sector attended the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Development of an Effective Industrial Property System in Kuala Lumpur.

95. In June, a government official and an official from a research institution attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific in Colombo.

96. Republic of Korea. In March, two representatives of the private sector attended the WIPO Asian Regional Training Seminar on Trademark Strategies and Management for Enterprises in Beijing.



97. In April, a government official and an official of a research institution attended the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Development of an Effective Industrial Property System in Kuala Lumpur.

98. In June, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific in Colombo.

99. Singapore. In March, a government official and a representative of the private sector attended the WIPO Asian Regional Training Seminar on Trademark Strategies and Management for Enterprises in Beijing.

100. In April, a government official and an official of a research institution attended the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Development of an Effective Industrial Property System in Kuala Lumpur.

101. In June, an official from a research institution attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific in Colombo.

102. Sri Lanka. In March, a government official and a representative of the private sector attended the WIPO Asian Regional Training Seminar on Trademark Strategies and Management for Enterprises in Beijing.

103. In April, a government official attended the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Development of an Effective Industrial Property System in Kuala Lumpur.

104. In June, WIPO organized, in Colombo, a WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, in cooperation with the Government of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Foundation, and with the financial support of UNDP. The course was attended by 25 participants from government departments or research institutions of the following 17 countries: Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Viet Nam, a representative of the China Association of Inventions, as from Sri Lanka itself, 18 government officials and professionals from the private sector attended. Lectures were given by six WIPO consultants from Australia, China, India, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, two WIPO officials and a government official from Sri Lanka.

105. Thailand. In March, a government official and a representative of the private sector attended the WIPO Asian Regional Training Seminar on Trademark Strategies and Management for Enterprises in Beijing.

106. In April, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Development of an Effective Industrial Property System in Kuala Lumpur.

107. Viet Nam. In March, a government official and a representative of the private sector attended the WIPO Asian Regional Training Seminar on Trademark Strategies and Management for Enterprises in Beijing.

108. In April, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Development of an Effective Industrial Property System in Kuala Lumpur.



109. In June, a government official and an official from a research institution attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific in Colombo.

Regional and National: Industrial Property

Latin America and the Caribbean

110. Argentina. In June, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Management and Technology Transfer in the Food Processing Industry in Latin America and the Caribbean in Caracas.

111. Bolivia. In June, a representative from the industry attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Management and Technology Transfer in the Food Processing Industry in Latin America and the Caribbean in Caracas.

112. Also in June, a government official and a representative from the private sector attended the WIPO Seminar on Industrial Property, Competitiveness and Economic Development for Andean Countries in Quito.

113. Brazil. In June, a government official and a representative from the industry attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Management and Technology Transfer in the Food Processing Industry in Latin America and the Caribbean in Caracas.

114. Chile. In June, two representatives from the industry attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Management and Technology Transfer in the Food Processing Industry in Latin America and the Caribbean in Caracas.

115. Colombia. In June, two representatives from the industry attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Management and Technology Transfer in the Food Processing Industry in Latin America and the Caribbean in Caracas.

116. Also in June, three government officials and a representative from the private sector attended the WIPO Seminar on Industrial Property, Competitiveness and Economic Development for Andean Countries in Quito.

117. Costa Rica. In June, a representative from the industry attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Management and Technology Transfer in the Food Processing Industry in Latin America and the Caribbean in Caracas.

118. Cuba. In June, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Management and Technology Transfer in the Food Processing Industry in Latin America and the Caribbean in Caracas.

119. Ecuador. In June, WIPO organized in Quito, in cooperation with the Government of Ecuador, a WIPO Seminar on Industrial Property, Competitiveness and Economic Development for Andean Countries. The Seminar was attended by 70 participants from Ecuador and 14 from Bolivia, Colombia, Peru and Venezuela, coming from government departments, industrial, commercial, scientific, legal and judicial circles. Papers were presented by four WIPO consultants from Chile, Spain and the EPO, a member of the Cartagena Agreement Board (JUNAC), the President of the Andean Court of Justice and a WIPO official.



120. Also in June, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Management and Technology Transfer in the Food Processing Industry in Latin America and the Caribbean in Caracas.
121. Guatemala. In June, a representative from industry attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Management and Technology Transfer in the Food Processing Industry in Latin America and the Caribbean in Caracas.
122. Jamaica. In June, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Management and Technology Transfer in the Food Processing Industry in Latin America and the Caribbean in Caracas.
123. Nicaragua. In June, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Management and Technology Transfer in the Food Processing Industry in Latin America and the Caribbean in Caracas.
124. Peru. In February, WIPO organized a National Symposium on the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property in Lima, in cooperation with the newly-established National Institute for the Defense of Competition and Intellectual Property (INDECOPI). Around 200 participants from the public and private sectors attended this Symposium. Papers were presented by two WIPO officials.
125. In June, two representatives from industry attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Management and Technology Transfer in the Food Processing Industry in Latin America and the Caribbean in Caracas.
126. Also in June, three government officials and a representative from the private sector attended the WIPO Seminar on Industrial Property, Competitiveness and Economic Development for Andean Countries in Quito.
127. Spain. In May and June, WIPO organized, in Madrid and Munich, a Training Seminar on Patent Searching and Examination, in Spanish, in cooperation with the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office and the European Patent Office (EPO); 16 government officials came from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela. The participants also received training at the EPO premises in Munich and visited WIPO in Geneva where they heard presentations from various WIPO officials.
128. Trinidad and Tobago. In June, a representative from industry attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Management and Technology Transfer in the Food Processing Industry in Latin America and the Caribbean in Caracas.
129. Uruguay. In June, a representative from industry attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Management and Technology Transfer in the Food Processing Industry in Latin America and the Caribbean in Caracas.
130. Venezuela. In June, WIPO organized in Caracas, in cooperation with the Latin American Economic System (SELA), a WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Management and Technology Transfer in the Food Processing Industry in Latin America and the Caribbean. Forty-four participants from Venezuela attended the Seminar (see also paragraph 363).



131. Also in June, two government officials, a representative from the private sector and a representative from a research institution attended the WIPO Seminar on Industrial Property, Competitiveness and Economic Development for Andean Countries in Quito.

Copyright: Development of Human Resources at Regional and National Levels

Regional and National: Copyright

Africa

132. WIPO Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Portuguese-Speaking Countries of Africa. In April, WIPO organized in Lisbon, in cooperation with the General Directorate of Arts and Entertainment of the State Secretariat (Ministry) of Culture of Portugal, a WIPO Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Portuguese-speaking countries of Africa. There were seven participants from Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau and Mozambique, and some 30 nationals of Portugal representing inter alia the Government, the Portuguese broadcasting organizations and various other interested circles. Papers were presented by a WIPO consultant from Switzerland, two WIPO officials and five Portuguese experts.

133. Benin. In May, WIPO organized, in cooperation with the Government of Benin, a WIPO National Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, in Cotonou. Eighty participants who were government officials, artists, magistrates, lawyers, police and custom officers, authors, composers and performers attended the Course. Two WIPO consultants from Burkina Faso and Switzerland, two government officials of Benin and a WIPO official participated in the Course as lecturers.

134. Egypt. See under "Arab Countries."

135. Libya. See under "Arab Countries."

136. Mali. In May, WIPO organized, in cooperation with the Government of Mali, a WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, in Bamako. Some 100 participants attended the Seminar; they were government officials, artists, magistrates, lawyers, police officers, authors and composers. Two WIPO consultants from Burkina Faso and Switzerland, a WIPO official as well as two experts of Mali participated in the Seminar as speakers.

137. Mauritania. In January and February, a government official attended a WIPO Regional Information Meeting to Generate Awareness of the Importance of the Protection of Authors of Literary and Artistic Works in Member States of ISESCO in Cairo.

138. Mauritius. In February, a WIPO consultant from Switzerland attended as a speaker, in Port-Louis, a National Copyright Seminar on Collective Administration of Authors' Rights in Mauritius organized by the Mauritius Society of Authors.

139. Morocco. See under "Arab Countries."

140. Sudan. See under "Arab Countries."



141. Tunisia. See under "Arab Countries."

142. United Republic of Tanzania. In May, WIPO organized, in cooperation with the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, a WIPO National Workshop on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, in Dar-es-Salaam. Over 50 participants, including authors, artists, journalists, lawyers, publishers and music composers attended the Workshop. The Workshop was opened by the Prime Minister and First Vice-President of the United Republic of Tanzania and by the Director General of WIPO. Two WIPO consultants from Ghana and the United Kingdom, a government official of the United Republic of Tanzania and two WIPO officials participated in the Workshop as speakers. Another WIPO official also participated in the Workshop.

Regional and National: Copyright

Arab Countries

143. Bahrain. In January and February, a government official attended a WIPO Regional Information Meeting to Generate Awareness of the Importance of the Protection of Authors of Literary and Artistic Works in Member States of ISESCO in Cairo.

144. In May, two government officials attended a WIPO Sub-Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for the Member States of the Gulf Cooperation Council in Abu Dhabi.

145. Egypt. In January and February, WIPO organized, in Cairo, in cooperation with ISESCO, a WIPO Regional Information Meeting to Generate Awareness of the Importance of the Protection of Authors of Literary and Artistic Works in Member States of the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO). The purpose of this Meeting--the third of this kind organized by WIPO and ISESCO--was to discuss the present status of the protection of literary and artistic works in the Arab member States of ISESCO and to examine measures to promote creativity in those countries. Eleven government officials from Bahrain, Kuwait, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Sudan, Tunisia and the United Arab Emirates as well as 15 nationals from Egypt participated in the Meeting. Papers were presented by two WIPO consultants from Algeria and Switzerland, three Egyptian experts and two WIPO officials. The meeting was partly financed by ISESCO.

146. Kuwait. In January and February, a government official attended a WIPO Regional Information Meeting to Generate Awareness of the Importance of the Protection of Authors of Literary and Artistic Works in Member States of ISESCO in Cairo.

147. In May, a government official attended a WIPO Sub-Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for the Member States of the Gulf Cooperation Council in Abu Dhabi.

148. Libya. In January and February, a government official attended a WIPO Regional Information Meeting to Generate Awareness of the Importance of the Protection of Authors of Literary and Artistic Works in Member States of ISESCO in Cairo.



149. Morocco. In January and February, a government official attended a WIPO Regional Information Meeting to Generate Awareness of the Importance of the Protection of Authors of Literary and Artistic Works in Member States of ISESCO in Cairo.

150. Oman. In January and February, three government officials attended a WIPO Regional Information Meeting to Generate Awareness of the Importance of the Protection of Authors of Literary and Artistic Works in Member States of ISESCO in Cairo.

151. In May, four government officials attended a WIPO Sub-Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for the Member States of the Gulf Cooperation Council in Abu Dhabi.

152. Saudi Arabia. In May, a government official attended a WIPO Sub-Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for the Member States of the Gulf Cooperation Council in Abu Dhabi.

153. Sudan. In January and February, a government official attended a WIPO Regional Information Meeting to Generate Awareness of the Importance of the Protection of Authors of Literary and Artistic Works in Member States of ISESCO in Cairo.

154. Tunisia. In January and February, a government official attended a WIPO Regional Information Meeting to Generate Awareness of the Importance of the Protection of Authors of Literary and Artistic Works in Member States of ISESCO in Cairo.

155. United Arab Emirates. In January and February, a government official attended a WIPO Regional Information Meeting to Generate Awareness of the Importance of the Protection of Authors of Literary and Artistic Works in Member States of ISESCO in Cairo.

156. In May, WIPO organized, in cooperation with the Ministry of Information and Culture of the United Arab Emirates, a WIPO Sub-Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for the Member States of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), in Abu Dhabi. Eight officials from Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman and Saudi Arabia participated in the Seminar. In addition, some 60 officials from the United Arab Emirates also attended the Seminar. Presentations were made by three WIPO consultants from Egypt, Malta and Switzerland, three WIPO officials and an expert from Abu Dhabi.

#### Regional and National: Copyright

##### Latin America and the Caribbean

157. WIPO Regional Seminar on Copyright for Central American and Caribbean Countries. In May, WIPO organized, in cooperation with the International Copyright Institute (ICI) of the Copyright Office of the United States of America, a WIPO Regional Seminar on Copyright for Central American and Caribbean Countries, in Washington D.C. Twenty-seven participants from the following countries attended the Seminar: Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela. Three WIPO consultants from Costa Rica, Mexico and



Venezuela and three experts from Brazil, Jamaica and the United Kingdom, as well as two WIPO officials, and several experts of the United States of America participated in the Seminar as speakers. The travel costs of 18 of the participants were funded by the Government of the United States of America.

158. Argentina. In March, a government official attended a WIPO Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America in San Bernardino (Paraguay) and the VIIIth International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Rights (of the Author, the Artist and the Producer) in Asunción.

159. Brazil. In March, WIPO organized, in Rio de Janeiro, in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture of Brazil, the First WIPO National Seminar on Collective Administration of Copyright. The Seminar was attended by 30 participants from 11 collective societies of Brazil and the Central Bureau for Collection and Distribution of Rights (ECAD). Papers were presented by three WIPO consultants from Spain, Switzerland and Uruguay and a WIPO official. Another WIPO official also participated in the Seminar.

160. Also in March, two government officials attended a WIPO Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America in San Bernardino (Paraguay) and the VIIIth International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Rights (of the Author, the Artist and the Producer) in Asunción.

161. In May, WIPO organized, in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture of Brazil and the Law Faculty of the University of the Vale do Rio dos Sinos (UNISINOS), an International Seminar on Copyright, in Sao Leopoldo (Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil). Some 200 participants attended the Seminar. Three WIPO consultants from Argentina and Venezuela, a WIPO official as well as five experts of Brazil participated in the Seminar as lecturers.

162. Chile. In March, two government officials attended a WIPO Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America in San Bernardino (Paraguay) and the VIIIth International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Rights (of the Author, the Artist and the Producer) in Asunción.

163. Colombia. In March, a government official attended a WIPO Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America in San Bernardino (Paraguay) and the VIIIth International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Rights (of the Author, the Artist and the Producer) in Asunción.

164. Costa Rica. In March, a government official attended a WIPO Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America in San Bernardino (Paraguay) and the VIIIth International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Rights (of the Author, the Artist and the Producer) in Asunción.

165. Cuba. In March, a government official attended a WIPO Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America in San Bernardino (Paraguay) and the VIIIth International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Rights (of the Author, the Artist and the Producer) in Asunción.

166. Ecuador. In March, a government official attended a WIPO Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America in San



Bernardino (Paraguay) and the VIIIth International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Rights (of the Author, the Artist and the Producer) in Asunción.

167. Guatemala. In March, two government officials attended a WIPO Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America in San Bernardino (Paraguay) and the VIIIth International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Rights (of the Author, the Artist and the Producer) in Asunción.

168. Honduras. In March, a government official attended a WIPO Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America in San Bernardino (Paraguay) and the VIIIth International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Rights (of the Author, the Artist and the Producer) in Asunción.

169. Mexico. In March, a government official attended a WIPO Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America in San Bernardino (Paraguay) and the VIIIth International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Rights (of the Author, the Artist and the Producer) in Asunción.

170. Nicaragua. In June, a WIPO official participated in a National Seminar on the Draft Copyright Law organized in Managua by the Commission of Education and Culture of the National Assembly of Nicaragua. Seventy participants attended the Seminar; they were officials of the Commission, authors, artists, broadcasters, producers of audiovisual works, choreographers, dancers, journalists, private lawyers and university teachers.

171. Panama. In March, a government official attended a WIPO Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America in San Bernardino (Paraguay) and the VIIIth International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Rights (of the Author, the Artist and the Producer) in Asunción.

172. Paraguay. In March, WIPO organized, in Asunción, a WIPO National Workshop on Practical Aspects of Collective Administration of Copyright and Neighboring Rights for the technical and administrative staff of the Paraguayan Authors' Society (APA). Some 40 persons coming from different provinces of Paraguay participated in the Workshop which was conducted by two WIPO consultants from Chile and Switzerland.

173. Also in March, WIPO organized, in San Bernardino, the eleventh Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America in cooperation with the Government of Paraguay and the Swiss Society for Authors' Rights in Musical Works (SUISA). Twenty-one participants from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela attended the Course. In addition, there were 23 participants from Paraguay and six observers from Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba and Uruguay. Forty-two papers were presented by 12 WIPO consultants from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico, Peru, Spain, Switzerland, Uruguay and Venezuela, as well as by an expert from Paraguay and a WIPO official. Another WIPO official also attended the Course. The participants in the Regional Training Course also attended the VIIIth International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Rights held in March in Asunción.



174. Also in March, the VIIIth International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Rights (of the Author, the Artist and the Producer) was organized in Asunción by WIPO in cooperation with the Government and the Supreme Court of Justice of Paraguay. The Congress was attended by more than 600 participants. The Director General and three other WIPO officials attended the Congress. Thirteen topics were covered by 36 panelists, mostly from Latin America and also from Portugal, Spain, Switzerland and the United States of America, and by two WIPO officials.

175. Peru. In March, two government officials attended a WIPO Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America in San Bernardino (Paraguay) and the VIIIth International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Rights (of the Author, the Artist and the Producer) in Asunción.

176. Uruguay. In March, two government officials attended a WIPO Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America in San Bernardino (Paraguay) and the VIIIth International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Rights (of the Author, the Artist and the Producer) in Asunción.

177. In June, WIPO organized, in cooperation with the Uruguayan Academic Center for Judges (CEJU), and the Supreme Court of Justice of Uruguay, a WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Judges, in Montevideo. Sixty judges attended the Seminar. Six WIPO consultants from Argentina, Spain, Venezuela, the Motion Picture Export Association of America (MPEAA) and a WIPO official participated in the Seminar as speakers.

178. Venezuela. In March, two government officials attended a WIPO Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America in San Bernardino (Paraguay) and the VIIIth International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Rights (of the Author, the Artist and the Producer) in Asunción.

Industrial Property: Development of National and Regional Legislation and its Enforcement, Adherence to WIPO-Administered Treaties and Institution Building

Africa: Intercountry: Industrial Property

179. United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). In June, an official from ECA held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on possible cooperation between ECA and WIPO in favor of the industrialization of Africa.

180. Organization of African Unity (OAU). In May, WIPO was represented at a ceremony held at the United Nations in Geneva to commemorate the 30th anniversary of OAU.

181. In June, the Secretary General of OAU, and the Assistant Secretary General of OAU, held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the strengthening of cooperation between OAU and WIPO.

182. Also in June, a WIPO official participated in the 58th Session of the Council of Ministers and the 29th Conference of Heads of State and Government of the OAU, held in Cairo.



183. African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI). In January, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from France held discussions on OAPI matters in Abidjan with government officials of Côte d'Ivoire. The preparations for the Fourth Special Session of the OAPI Board, to be convened during the spring of 1993, were reviewed.

184. In February, a WIPO consultant from France began his six-month mission in OAPI, to assist in the review and reorganization of the work of the OAPI secretariat. The cost of his mission was partly financed by France.

185. In April, a WIPO official and the said WIPO consultant from France visited Abidjan to advise on the recruitment of candidates for various senior posts at OAPI, including that of the Director General of OAPI.

186. Also in April, a WIPO official and the WIPO consultant from France attended, in Yamoussoukro (Côte d'Ivoire), the Fourth Special Session of the OAPI Board, convened at the Ministerial level to discuss the reorganization of the OAPI secretariat.

#### Individual Countries in Africa: Industrial Property

187. Algeria. See under "Arab Countries."

188. Burkina Faso. In February, two WIPO officials held discussions in Ouagadougou with government and UNDP officials on a proposed UNDP-financed country project for the modernization of the industrial property administration in Burkina Faso.

189. Also in February, the same WIPO mission organized, for government officials and potential users in the private sector, a briefing on the importance of patent information and documentation, a demonstration on the functioning of CD-ROM technology and a presentation on WIPO's development cooperation activities.

190. Burundi. In April, two WIPO officials held discussions with government officials in Bujumbura to explore ways and means of modernizing the industrial property system of Burundi.

191. In May, at the request of the government authorities, the International Bureau prepared and sent to them a draft industrial property law with a commentary.

192. Cameroon. In February, the Minister for Industrial and Commercial Development and another government official visited WIPO to discuss with the Director General and other WIPO officials the strengthening of cooperation between Cameroon and WIPO on industrial property matters.

193. Chad. In May, a WIPO official held discussions in N'Djamena with government officials responsible for industrial property on possible ways and means of modernizing the industrial property system of Chad.

194. Congo. In late February and early March, a WIPO consultant from the EPO undertook a mission to Brazzaville to install the CD-ROM equipment provided by WIPO and train the staff of the national industrial property administration on its use and maintenance.



195. Côte d'Ivoire. In January, a WIPO official visited Abidjan and discussed with government officials the proposed accession of Côte d'Ivoire to the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs. The situation regarding the possible accession of that country to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks and the Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration was also discussed.

196. In April, a WIPO official held discussions with government officials in Abidjan on cooperation between Côte d'Ivoire and WIPO. In this connection, there were follow-up discussions on the proposed accession to the Hague Agreement. Later in April, WIPO received the country's instrument of accession to the Hague Agreement.

197. Also in April, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the computerization of the national industrial property administration.

198. Egypt. See under "Arab Countries."

199. Gabon. In February, a WIPO consultant from the EPO undertook a mission to Libreville to install the CD-ROM equipment provided by WIPO and train the staff of the national industrial property administration on its use and maintenance.

200. Gambia. In January, at the request of the government authorities, the International Bureau prepared and sent them draft regulations under the Industrial Property Act, 1989.

201. Ghana. In March, two WIPO officials held discussions in Accra with government and UNDP officials, as well as with members of the University of Ghana, on further cooperation between Ghana and WIPO in the field of intellectual property.

202. In May, at the request of the government authorities, the International Bureau prepared and sent to them comments on the Patents Law, 1992, and draft implementing patent regulations.

203. In June, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Accra and held discussions with government officials on the draft implementing patent regulations prepared by the International Bureau under the new Patents Law.

204. Kenya. In April, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the expected amendments to the Industrial Property Act, on the preparation of implementing regulations thereunder and on the rules for the industrial property tribunal.

205. In May, a WIPO official held discussions with government officials in Nairobi on industrial property legislation.

206. Lesotho. In March, WIPO organized a study visit for a government official to the headquarters of ARIPO and the Zimbabwe Patent Office, both located in Harare.

207. In June, a WIPO consultant from Sweden undertook a mission to Maseru to review with a local computer firm the preparation of a computer program for



the industrial property offices of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.

208. Libya. See under "Arab Countries."

209. Mali. In February, two WIPO officials visited Bamako and organized a demonstration session on the use and functioning of CD-ROM technology in the field of patent information and documentation to interested potential users from the government and private sectors, research institutions, the university and inventors. During that session, a briefing was also given on the importance of patent information and documentation and on WIPO's development cooperation activities. In addition, the mission held discussions with government and UNDP officials on a proposed UNDP-financed country project for the modernization of the industrial property administration in Mali.

210. Mauritius. In May, a WIPO official visited Mauritius to hold discussions on industrial property legislation with government officials and members of the private sector.

211. Morocco. See under "Arab Countries."

212. Namibia. In March, WIPO organized a study visit for a government official to the headquarters of ARIPO and the Zimbabwe Patent Office, both located in Harare.

213. Niger. In February, two WIPO officials visited Niamey and organized a demonstration session on the use and functioning of CD-ROM technology in respect of patent information for interested potential users from the government and private sectors, research institutions, the university and inventors. During that session, a briefing was also given on the importance of patent information and documentation and on WIPO's development cooperation activities. In addition, the mission held discussions with government and UNDP officials on a proposed UNDP-financed country project for the modernization of the industrial property administration in Niger.

214. Nigeria. In late January and early February, two government officials undertook a study visit on patent examination to the Austrian Patent Office in Vienna and the United Kingdom Patent Office in Newport.

215. Swaziland. In April, a WIPO consultant from the Netherlands undertook, under the UNDP-financed Interregional Project for Sectoral Support in the Industrial Property Field, a two-week mission to Mbabane to assist the Office of the government in the reorganization and modernization of the trademark registry.

216. Uganda. In April, a WIPO official had discussions in Entebbe with government officials on industrial property protection in the country.

217. United Republic of Tanzania. In January, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Dar-es-Salaam to discuss with government officials developments relating to industrial property legislation and a proposed UNDP-financed country project.

#### Individual Arab Countries: Industrial Property

218. Algeria. In February, a WIPO consultant from the EPO undertook a mission to Algiers to install the CD-ROM equipment provided by WIPO and train



the staff of the national industrial property administration on its use and maintenance.

219. Egypt. In March, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation with WIPO, in particular concerning the possibility of holding a national seminar on transfer of technology and licensing arrangements and training of industrial property specialists.

220. In April, a government official visited WIPO and discussed with WIPO officials possible future cooperation between Egypt and WIPO on patent information and documentation.

221. Jordan. In June, a government official had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on the modernization of the industrial property system in Jordan.

222. Kuwait. In June, six members of a Kuwaiti Special Committee entrusted with the task of strengthening the patent system of the country visited WIPO. They had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials on the establishment of a modern national patent system, the treaties administered by WIPO, on the possible accession of Kuwait to the WIPO Convention, and WIPO's assistance for the establishment of that system, particularly in the preparation of a draft law on patents and industrial designs.

223. Also in June, at the request of the Kuwaiti Special Committee, the International Bureau prepared and sent to it a draft law on patents and industrial designs.

224. Libya. In May, two government officials visited WIPO and discussed with WIPO officials the implementation of the UNDP-financed country project entitled "Strengthening of the Industrial Property System; Promotion of Inventive Capacity" which had been provisionally approved by the Government and UNDP.

225. Morocco. In late January and early February, a WIPO consultant from Uruguay visited Casablanca and Rabat to provide advice on the computerization of patent and trademark procedures. The mission was undertaken under the UNDP-financed country project.

226. In February, two WIPO officials undertook a mission to Rabat to attend a tripartite review meeting with government and UNDP officials concerning the UNDP-financed country project. The WIPO officials also had discussions with government officials in Rabat and Casablanca on legislative and administrative issues concerning industrial property in Morocco.

227. In March, a WIPO consultant from Uruguay started to develop, under the UNDP-financed country project, a software for the further computerization of the Moroccan Industrial Property Office, initially in respect of trademark operations.

228. In June, the same WIPO consultant from Uruguay visited Casablanca and Rabat to advise the government on the computerization of trademark and patent procedures. This mission took place under the UNDP-financed country project.

229. Syria. In May, a government official visited WIPO and discussed with WIPO officials cooperation between Syria and WIPO in the field of industrial



property legislation as well as Syria's possible accession to the WIPO Convention and other WIPO-administered treaties.

230. United Arab Emirates. In June, a government official visited WIPO to discuss the situation of the Trademark Office in that country and future cooperation between the United Arab Emirates and WIPO.

Asia and the Pacific: Intercountry: Industrial Property

231. United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). In May, an official from ESCAP's Asian and Pacific Center for Transfer of Technology in Bangalore, India, discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the activities of that Center and possible cooperation between the Center and WIPO.

232. Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN). In January, WIPO organized the first WIPO-ASEAN Consultation Meeting on Cooperation in the Field of Intellectual Property, at its headquarters in Geneva. The Meeting was attended by 22 government officials from the ASEAN member countries (Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand), a representative of the ASEAN Secretariat based in Jakarta, the Director General and other WIPO officials. The meeting agreed on a number of follow-up activities which are described in the following three paragraphs.

233. In February, WIPO sent to the ASEAN countries and the ASEAN Secretariat advice and recommendations on a possible ASEAN newsletter on intellectual property, proposals on the organization of an intellectual property forum and a seminar on enforcement of intellectual property rights in ASEAN countries to be held in late 1993, as well as proposals on a mission to survey the feasibility of the exchange of intellectual property information among ASEAN countries.

234. In March, WIPO sent to the ASEAN countries and the ASEAN Secretariat a summary comparative analysis of the industrial property and copyright legislations of the six ASEAN countries.

235. Also in March, a WIPO official held discussions in Brussels with officials of the Commission of the European Communities (CEC) on a proposed joint CEC/WIPO/EPO project on patents and trademarks for ASEAN countries, to be funded by the CEC and implemented by WIPO and the EPO.

Individual Countries in Asia and the Pacific: Industrial Property

236. Bangladesh. In January, a WIPO consultant from the EPO undertook a mission to Dhaka to provide guidance and assistance in patent classification, examination and searching procedures, and in the use of patent documentation on CD-ROMs. The mission was funded under the UNDP-financed country project.

237. In May, WIPO arranged, in the framework of the UNDP-financed country project, a study visit for two government officials to the Trade Marks Registry of the United Kingdom Patent Office, in Newport.

238. Brunei Darussalam. In January, on the occasion of the First WIPO-ASEAN Consultation Meeting on Cooperation in the Field of Intellectual Property, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of mutual interest, including possible membership of WIPO.



239. China. In February, a government official undertook a study visit, organized by WIPO, to the Japanese Patent Office (JPO) in Tokyo. The program covered training in the processing of patent applications, examination and information.

240. In March, a WIPO official attended, in Beijing, the Meeting to Commemorate the 10th Anniversary of the Entry Into Force of the Chinese Trademark Law, organized by the State Administration of Trade and Commerce (SAIC). Some 300 government officials and representatives from trademark agencies and enterprises attended the Meeting.

241. Also in March, that same WIPO official had various discussions with government officials on matters relating to the PCT and other cooperation matters between China and WIPO.

242. In April, nine members of the China Patent Agents Association visited the headquarters of WIPO and had discussions with WIPO officials on matters of mutual interest.

243. In May, two government officials had discussions, in Geneva, with the Director General and other WIPO officials on matters of cooperation in the trademark field, including arrangements for the Forum on the Madrid Protocol and China, to be held in Beijing in September 1993. Further WIPO officials and a WIPO consultant from Switzerland gave advice to those two officials on the draft regulations and the special regulations under the revised Chinese Trademark Law.

244. Also in May, six government officials had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on the Chinese industrial property administration system.

245. Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In May, two government officials had discussions in Geneva with WIPO officials on matters concerning the proposed UNDP-financed country project for the development of industrial property in the country.

246. India. In January, a WIPO consultant from the United Kingdom undertook an advisory mission to Bombay and Nagpur on the modernization and expansion of patent information services, as part of the UNDP-financed country project.

247. In February, three government officials undertook a study visit, organized by WIPO, on the computerization of patent information services and its management, to the industrial property offices of Austria and the United Kingdom, the EPO and to WIPO in Geneva. The study visit was organized in the framework of the UNDP-financed country project.

248. In March, a government official held discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of further cooperation.

249. In May, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the possible holding in India of a seminar on enforcement of intellectual property rights and on the monitoring of the UNDP-financed country projects in the fields of patents and trademarks in India.

250. In June, two government officials discussed with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva cooperation between India and WIPO.



251. Also in June, two WIPO officials visited the Trade Marks Registry in Bombay and held discussions with government officials on the planning and implementation of activities under the UNDP-financed country project on the modernization of the Registry.

252. Also in June, two WIPO officials visited Bombay, Nagpur and New Delhi to undertake an evaluation and testing of office and computer equipment which had been purchased under the UNDP-financed country project on the modernization of the patent information service in Nagpur. That equipment is intended for the modernization and computerization of the operations of the PIS in Nagpur and at the offices of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and New Delhi.

253. In late June and early July, a WIPO consultant from the European Patent Office (EPO) and two WIPO officials visited Bombay, Calcutta and New Delhi and undertook preparatory activities for the development of CD-ROM prototypes containing information on Indian patents. The mission was undertaken in the framework of the said UNDP-financed Country project.

254. Indonesia. In January, a WIPO consultant from Japan undertook a mission to Jakarta to advise and provide training to government officials, with particular emphasis on patent classification, searching and examination based on the International Patent Classification (IPC).

255. Also in January, on the occasion of the First WIPO-ASEAN Consultation Meeting on Cooperation in the Field of Intellectual Property, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on further cooperation under the proposed UNDP-financed country project.

256. In May, a government official had discussions in Geneva with WIPO officials on the initial work plan for the implementation of the newly approved UNDP-financed country project entitled "Strengthening the Intellectual Property System in Indonesia."

257. Iran (Islamic Republic of). In March, a UNDP official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva to facilitate approval of a proposed UNDP-financed country project for the modernization of the national industrial property administration.

258. Malaysia. In January, on the occasion of the First WIPO-ASEAN Consultation Meeting on Cooperation in the Field of Intellectual Property, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on further cooperation under a proposed UNDP-financed country project.

259. In April, three WIPO officials had discussions in Kuala Lumpur with government and UNDP officials, as well as with representatives of the private sector on developing further cooperation in the field of industrial property.

260. Mongolia. In May, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Ulaanbaatar and had discussions with government officials on cooperation between Mongolia and WIPO in the field of industrial property, including accession to WIPO-administered treaties.

261. Nepal. In May, a government official undertook a study visit on trademark administration to the Office of the Comptroller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks of India in Bombay.



262. Philippines. In January, on the occasion of the First WIPO-ASEAN Consultation Meeting on Cooperation in the Field of Intellectual Property, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on further cooperation.
263. In May, a government official held discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on WIPO's assistance to the Government of the Philippines in revising its patent, trademark and copyright laws.
264. In June, the UNDP Resident Representative in the Philippines visited WIPO to discuss cooperation between UNDP and WIPO's assistance to that country.
265. Republic of Korea. In May, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the strengthening of cooperation between the Republic of Korea and WIPO in the field of industrial property, including the organization of regional training courses in that country and the country's possible accession to further WIPO-administered treaties.
266. Singapore. In January, a WIPO consultant from Australia commenced a long-term assignment, until the end of the year, at the Registry of Trade Marks and Patents to advise and assist in preparations for the establishment of a new national patent system. The mission is financed from a funds-in-trust arrangement established by WIPO with contributions from the Government of Singapore.
267. Also in January, on the occasion of the First WIPO-ASEAN Consultation Meeting on Cooperation in the Field of Intellectual Property, two government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on further cooperation.
268. During the period under review, the International Bureau continued consultations, by correspondence, with government authorities on various questions pertaining to the draft patent law.
269. Sri Lanka. In late March and early April, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from Canada undertook an expert mission to Colombo to advise the Government on improving and upgrading the work of the Registry of Patents and Trade Marks. The mission members also discussed with government and UNDP officials future cooperation with WIPO under a proposed UNDP-financed country project.
270. In May, a government official undertook a study visit on trademark administration to the Office of the Controller-General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks of India in Bombay.
271. Thailand. In January, on the occasion of the First WIPO-ASEAN Consultation Meeting on Cooperation in the Field of Intellectual Property, two government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on further cooperation.
272. In February, a government official undertook a study visit organized by WIPO to the Japanese Patent Office (JPO) in Tokyo. The program covered training in trademark administration and examination.
273. Tonga. In May, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from the United Kingdom undertook a mission to Nuku'alofa and provided advice to the government authorities concerned on the establishment of an intellectual property system.



274. Viet Nam. In May, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on development cooperation matters, including the possible holding of a sub-regional symposium on industrial property in Hanoi later in the year.

Latin America and the Caribbean: Intercountry: Industrial Property

275. UNDP. WIPO continued to implement the regional project entitled "Industrial Property Systems for Technological Innovation and Competitiveness", financed by UNDP.

276. In April, a WIPO consultant from Chile started an eight-month assignment to assist in the development of computerized systems on industrial property for countries of the region, under the UNDP-financed regional project and certain UNDP-financed country projects in the region. In preparation for this assignment, the consultant visited WIPO for discussions and made study visits to the industrial property offices of Austria, Spain, the United Kingdom and the EPO.

277. Joint Project of WIPO, the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office (OEPM) and the EPO to issue a CD-ROM product containing the first pages of Latin American patents and patent applications (DOPALES PRIMERAS). In February, the Sixth WIPO/EPO/OEPM Coordination Meeting on "DOPALES PRIMERAS" took place in Geneva. Discussions were held on the preparation of the production of the DOPALES-PRIMERAS CD-ROM which would contain the first pages and bibliographic data of patent documents published in Latin American countries in 1991.

278. Latin American Economic System (SELA). In June, a WIPO official had discussions in Caracas with the Permanent Secretary of SELA and other SELA officials on future cooperation between WIPO and SELA.

279. Andean Countries. In June, two WIPO officials had discussions in Quito with officials of the Board of the Cartagena Agreement (JUNAC) on industrial property issues and cooperation between WIPO and the Andean Countries.

280. MERCOSUR. In May, the Director General met in Geneva with the Permanent Representatives (to the United Nations in Geneva) of Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay, to discuss WIPO's possible role in MERCOSUR's cooperation efforts in the field of intellectual property.

Individual Countries in Latin America and the Caribbean: Industrial Property

281. Argentina. In June, a WIPO consultant from the EPO visited Buenos Aires to advise the Industrial Property Office on the examination of patent applications in the field of biochemistry and biotechnology.

282. Bolivia. In January, a WIPO official undertook a mission to La Paz to discuss with government leaders and officials the possible accession of Bolivia to the WIPO Convention and the Paris Convention, as well as future cooperation between WIPO and the Government on the modernization of Bolivia's industrial property legislation and administration.

283. In April, a government official handed over to the Director General the instrument of accession of Bolivia to the WIPO Convention and discussed with him future cooperation between WIPO and Bolivia.



284. Brazil. In June, two government officials held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on possible cooperation between WIPO and Brazil in the trademark and patent information fields.
285. Chile. In March, the Minister for Economic Affairs had discussions on intellectual property cooperation between Chile and WIPO with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva.
286. In June, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation between WIPO and Chile in the industrial property field.
287. Colombia. In February, a WIPO consultant from Chile undertook a mission to Santa Fe de Bogotá to assist in the implementation of the program for the computerization of the industrial property operations of the Directorate General of Industry and Commerce. The mission was organized under the UNDP-financed country project.
288. In June, at the request of the government authorities, the International Bureau sent to them a note on international trends in the field of patenting of pharmaceutical and chemical products and comments on a draft law on this matter.
289. Costa Rica. In March, two WIPO consultants from Chile and Venezuela undertook a mission to San José to evaluate the computerization of the patent and trademark operations of the Intellectual Property Registry, as well as to further train the computerization staff. The mission was an activity under the UNDP-financed country project.
290. In April, a WIPO official undertook a mission to San José to participate in the WIPO/UNDP/Costa Rica tripartite review meeting of the UNDP-financed country project. Discussions were held with government officials on future cooperation between WIPO and Costa Rica, as well as on the advantages of adhering to the Paris Convention.
291. Cuba. In February, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Havana to assess the needs of the National Office of Inventions, Technical Information and Marks (ONIITEM) in the field of patent information and documentation. He held discussions on future cooperation between WIPO and Cuba on the computerization of patent information services and documentation.
292. In April, a government official visited WIPO and had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials on the advantages of adhering to the PCT.
293. In June, a government official visited WIPO in Geneva where he was received by the Director General and discussed cooperation between Cuba and WIPO.
294. Dominican Republic. In January, two WIPO officials undertook a mission to Santo Domingo to discuss with government authorities possible steps to be taken in connection with the modernization of the intellectual property system, including legislative reform and accession to treaties administered by WIPO.
295. In April, as a follow-up to the mission undertaken by two WIPO officials to Santo Domingo in January and at the request of the Government, the International Bureau sent a draft industrial property law.



296. Ecuador. In June, a WIPO official had discussions with government officials in Quito on enhancing technical cooperation between Ecuador and WIPO, as well as on Ecuador's possible accession to the Paris Convention.

297. El Salvador. In April, a WIPO official undertook a mission to San Salvador to discuss with government officials measures to be taken for the strengthening and modernization of the Registry of Industrial, Artistic and Literary Property, a possible UNDP-financed country project, as well as the advantages of adhering to the Paris Convention.

298. Guatemala. In April, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Guatemala City to discuss with government officials technical cooperation for the strengthening of the industrial property system, the possible sources of funding of such cooperation, and the advantages of adhering to the Paris Convention.

299. Honduras. In June, a WIPO consultant from the EPO visited Tegucigalpa to advise the Industrial Property Registry on patent classification and search. The mission was funded by the UNDP-financed country project.

300. Mexico. In March, three government officials and a representative of the Mexican private sector undertook a study visit to the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office in Madrid, the EPO in Munich and WIPO in Geneva. At WIPO, they had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials on Mexico's possible accession to certain WIPO-administered treaties, the situation of industrial property in the country, and the strengthening of cooperation between Mexico and WIPO.

301. In May, four government officials undertook a study tour organized by WIPO to the National Institute for Industrial Property (INPI) of France, in Paris, to the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office, in Madrid, and to WIPO. In Geneva, they discussed with the Director General and other WIPO officials the Government's plans for the establishment of a Mexican Industrial Property Institute and WIPO's technical cooperation in this respect.

302. Also in May, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation between Mexico and WIPO in the fields of trademarks and geographical indications.

303. In late June and early July, a WIPO consultant from the EPO visited Mexico City to advise the Directorate General for Technological Development on the feasibility of the creation of a court specializing in industrial property matters.

304. Nicaragua. In April, a WIPO official visited Managua to discuss with government officials a cooperation program for the modernization of the industrial property system and the advantages of adhering to the Paris Convention.

305. In late May and early June, a WIPO consultant from the EPO undertook a mission to Managua and gave advice and training on patent classification and search. The mission was funded from the UNDP-financed regional project.

306. In late June and early July, a WIPO consultant from the EPO visited Managua to advise the Industrial Property Office on patent classification and search. The mission was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project.



307. Panama. In April, the Minister for Commerce and Industry visited WIPO and had discussions with the Director General on cooperation between WIPO and Panama in the field of industrial property.
308. In June, a government official visited WIPO and discussed with WIPO officials cooperation between WIPO and Panama in the industrial property field.
309. Peru. In February, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Lima and discussed with government officials future cooperation between WIPO and the National Institute for the Defense of Competition and the Protection of Industrial Property (INDECOPI).
310. In March, a WIPO official attended the inaugural ceremony of INDECOPI in Lima and had discussions with government officials on the strengthening of cooperation between Peru and WIPO, especially in respect of the future work of INDECOPI.
311. Suriname. In March, a WIPO consultant from the Netherlands undertook a mission to Paramaribo to advise and assist the Government in the preparation of a new industrial property law.
312. Uruguay. In February, the Director General received the visit of the Minister for Foreign Affairs at the WIPO headquarters and discussed with him cooperation between WIPO and Uruguay in the field of intellectual property.
313. In May, two WIPO officials undertook a mission to Montevideo to provide information on the PCT to legislators, government officials and representatives of interested circles.
314. In late May and early June, a WIPO consultant from the EPO undertook a mission to Montevideo and gave advice and training on the examination of patent applications in the fields of chemistry and biotechnology.
315. In June, a contract was signed for the implementation by WIPO of a technical cooperation project for Uruguay in the field of industrial property. The project will be funded by the Uruguayan Government from a loan provided by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).
316. Also in June, a WIPO consultant from Chile visited the National Directorate of Industrial Property in Montevideo to advise on the further automation of the industrial property operations of that Office. The mission was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project.
317. Venezuela. In June, a WIPO official met with government officials in Caracas to discuss cooperation in the industrial property field.
318. Also in June, at the request of the government authorities, the International Bureau sent to them comments on the draft industrial property law from the view point of compatibility of the draft with the Paris Convention. The latter is before the Venezuelan Congress.

#### Interregional Sectoral Support

319. During the first six months of 1993, WIPO implemented activities under two UNDP-financed interregional projects, one on interregional sectoral



support services and the other on support to service-oriented intellectual property administrations for private sector development.

Copyright: Development of National and Regional Legislation and its Enforcement, Adherence to WIPO-Administered Treaties and Institution Building

Individual Countries in Africa: Copyright

320. Burundi. In April, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Bujumbura to discuss with government officials the modernization of Burundi's copyright and neighboring rights legislation and administration.

321. Central African Republic. In March, at the request of the national authorities, the International Bureau prepared and sent them a draft decree on collective administration of copyright and draft statutes for an authors' society.

322. Côte d'Ivoire. In May, a WIPO consultant from Switzerland undertook a mission to Abidjan to provide training to government officials on the collective administration of copyright.

323. Egypt. See under "Arab Countries."

324. Gambia. In March, a WIPO official had discussions with government officials in Banjul on possible training of Gambian officials in the collective administration of copyright and assistance to the Government in the setting up of a collective administration system in the country.

325. In April, following a mission by the WIPO official to Banjul in March, the International Bureau prepared and sent, at the request of the Government authorities, recommendations regarding the introduction of modern copyright legislation and the establishment of a collective administration organization.

326. Kenya. In June, a government official visited WIPO and discussed with WIPO officials on cooperation between Kenya and WIPO in the field of copyright and neighboring rights and collective administration of copyright.

327. Malawi. In February, a WIPO consultant from Switzerland undertook a mission to Lilongwe to provide advice and training to the new Copyright Society of Malawi (COSOMA) in the field of the collective administration of copyright.

328. Also in February, WIPO organized, with the assistance of the Hungarian Bureau for the Protection of Authors' Rights (ARTISJUS), a study visit for two officials of the Copyright Society of Malawi to ARTISJUS in Budapest.

329. Mauritius. In May, a WIPO official visited Mauritius to hold discussions on copyright legislation with government officials and officials of the private sector.

330. Niger. In May, at the request of the government authorities, the International Bureau prepared and sent draft model statutes for the new Copyright Office of Niger and a draft implementing decree for the establishment of that Office.



331. Nigeria. In June, a government official handed over to the Director General, in Geneva, Nigeria's instrument of accession to the Berne Convention and discussed cooperation between Nigeria and WIPO.

332. Sierra Leone. In January, at the request of the government authorities, the International Bureau prepared and sent them a draft law on copyright and neighboring rights.

333. Sudan. See under "Arab Countries."

334. United Republic of Tanzania. In January, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Dar-es-Salaam to discuss with government officials the organization of a WIPO National Workshop on Copyright and Neighboring Rights to be held in Dar-es-Salaam in the first half of 1993.

335. In May, in connection with the WIPO National Workshop on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, the Director General was received in Dar-es-Salaam by the President and by the Prime Minister and First Vice-President of the United Republic of Tanzania. The Director General, who was accompanied by two other WIPO officials, visited Zanzibar where he was received by the President of Zanzibar and Second Vice-President of the United Republic of Tanzania. The Director General had discussions with those and other government leaders as well as with government officials on cooperation in improving the intellectual property system in the country, in particular on possible accession to the Berne Convention and the preparation of draft patent regulations.

Individual Arab Countries: Copyright

336. Algeria. In June, a government official visited WIPO and discussed with the Director General and other WIPO officials the draft new Copyright Law of Algeria.

337. Egypt. In February, four WIPO officials and a WIPO consultant from Switzerland had discussions with government officials in Cairo on the modernization of the Egyptian Copyright Law, future cooperation activities between WIPO and Egypt in the field of copyright and neighboring rights and Egypt's possible accession to certain WIPO-administered treaties.

338. Oman. In June, at the request of the government authorities, the International Bureau prepared and sent to them the Arabic version of the draft law on copyright and neighboring rights.

339. Sudan. In May, a government official visited WIPO and discussed with WIPO officials cooperation between Sudan and WIPO, as well as on the establishment of a National Committee which would introduce amendments to the Copyright Law of Sudan.

340. United Arab Emirates. In May, at the request of the government authorities, the International Bureau prepared comments on the new Copyright Law. Three WIPO officials visited Abu Dhabi that month and transmitted those comments to, and discussed them with, government officials.

Individual Countries in Asia and the Pacific: Copyright

341. China. In March, a WIPO official had discussions in Beijing with government officials on future cooperation.



342. In April, two WIPO officials undertook a mission to Beijing to discuss with officials of the National Copyright Administration of China (NCAC) the printing of a commemorative book on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of cooperation between China and WIPO.

343. In May, the Director General of the National Copyright Administration of China (NCAC) and two other officials of NCAC visited WIPO and had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials on copyright cooperation between China and WIPO.

344. Also in May, WIPO organized a study tour for the Director of the Musical Copyright Society of China (MCSC) to the headquarters of WIPO, prior to a training program on collective administration of copyright.

345. Thailand. In April, at the request of the Government of Thailand, the International Bureau sent to it information concerning the protection of computer programs under the laws of the States party to the Berne Convention.

346. Tonga. In May, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from the United Kingdom undertook a mission to Nuku'alofa and provided advice to the government authorities concerned on the implementation of the copyright law.

Individual Countries in Latin America and the Caribbean: Copyright

347. Dominican Republic. In April, at the request of the Government, the International Bureau sent a draft copyright law.

348. Honduras. In April, a WIPO consultant from Costa Rica undertook a mission to Tegucigalpa to discuss with government officials the new draft copyright law.

349. Nicaragua. In May, at the request of the Government, the International Bureau sent comments on the draft Copyright Law which was being discussed by the National Assembly.

350. In June, a WIPO official had discussions with government officials on questions of copyright and neighboring rights and future cooperation between WIPO and Nicaragua in Managua. He also discussed the draft new Copyright Law with members of the Commission of Education and Culture of the National Assembly of Nicaragua. Following those discussions, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities comments on the draft Copyright Law.

351. Paraguay. In March, on the occasion of his presence in Asunción to attend the VIIIth International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Rights, the Director General held talks with Mr. Arturo Rodríguez, President of the Republic of Paraguay, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and other government officials on intellectual property matters of mutual interest and on cooperation between Paraguay and WIPO, including accession to WIPO-administered treaties.

352. Uruguay. In June, a WIPO official had discussions in Montevideo with government and Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) officials on the new draft Copyright Law and on a proposed copyright cooperation project to be funded by the Government from a loan provided by the IDB and implemented by WIPO.



Development of the Effective Use of the Intellectual Property System for the Benefit of Inventors, Authors, the Industry and the Commerce of Developing Countries

353. WIPO medals for inventors have been awarded since 1979. The purpose of the awards is to promote inventive and innovative activities, particularly in developing countries. The medals are awarded at exhibitions or contests organized by national or international institutions. The criteria for selecting the recipients are established by the requesting institutions, and WIPO does not participate in the selection.

354. In April, two WIPO medals were awarded to two young winners of the Grand Prize of the Weekly Reader National Inventive Thinking Contest (1992-93) in Akron, Ohio, United States of America.

355. Also in April, a WIPO official participated in the inauguration of the Geneva International Exhibition of Inventions, New Techniques and Products. On that occasion, two WIPO medals were awarded, one to an inventor from Lebanon and one to a woman inventor from Spain.

356. In May, two WIPO medals were awarded to inventors at the 2nd Exhibition of Syrian Inventions and Innovation in Damascus.

357. In June, a WIPO medal and certificate were awarded to an Egyptian inventor. They were handed over to him by the President of Egypt, in the presence of African heads of State and Government who were attending the 29th Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in Cairo.

358. In March, a WIPO consultant from Egypt spoke at a Seminar on the Protection of Indigenous Inventions and Innovations organized by ARIPO in Harare.

Teaching of Intellectual Property Law; the Profession of Intellectual Property Lawyer and Agent

359. China. In March, a WIPO official presented a paper at the Center for Teaching and Research of Intellectual Property of the People's University of China in Beijing to some 150 judges, law professors and law students. He also had discussions with Chinese university professors on matters of mutual interest.

360. In June, the Vice-President of Peking University and three other professors visited WIPO where they had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials concerning possible cooperation in the field of intellectual property law teaching and research.

361. Ghana. In March, WIPO organized in Accra a WIPO National Workshop on Intellectual Property Law Teaching and Research in cooperation with the University of Ghana. The Workshop was attended by some 50 participants, mainly university lecturers and students, researchers from technical institutes, private legal practitioners and government officials. Presentations were made by five WIPO consultants from India, Ireland, Nigeria, the United States of America and Zimbabwe, three officials from Ghana and two WIPO officials.



362. Portugal. In April, on the occasion of the WIPO Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Portuguese-Speaking African Countries held in Lisbon, a WIPO official had discussions with members of the Faculty of Law of Lisbon University on the teaching of intellectual property.

#### Acquisition of Foreign, Legally Protected Technology

363. Venezuela. In June, WIPO organized in Caracas, in cooperation with the Latin American Economic System (SELA), a WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Management and Technology Transfer in the Food Processing Industry in Latin America and the Caribbean (see also paragraph 130). The Seminar was attended by 19 participants coming from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and 44 participants from Venezuela, coming from government departments, industry, research institutions and the legal profession. Papers were presented by eight WIPO consultants from Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Mexico, the United Kingdom, Venezuela, the UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation in Agriculture (IICA), and two WIPO officials.

#### Development, in Developing Countries, of Access to the Technological Information Contained in Patent Documents and its Dissemination

364. WIPO Patent Information Services. These services are offered free of charge for the benefit of developing countries and include the supply of reports on the state of the art, information on equivalent patent documents and patent literature, copies of individual patent documents, and information on the legal status of patent applications and granted patents.

365. State-of-the-Art Searches and Related Services. From January 1 to June 30, 1993, 140 search reports were delivered to the following 20 developing countries: Algeria, Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Jordan, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand, United Republic of Tanzania and Viet Nam. The search reports were prepared by Australia, Austria, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, the Russian Federation, Sweden and Switzerland. Some 25 of those reports pertained to inventions related to the environment.

366. In cooperation with the industrial property offices of several donor countries, WIPO continued to supply, upon request from developing countries, free copies of specific patent documents. From January 1 to June 30, 1993, 1,287 copies of patent documents were provided to requesters in the following 14 developing countries and to one intergovernmental organization: Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, India, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, Republic of Korea, Thailand, Viet Nam and ARIPO. The copies were delivered regularly by the following industrial property offices: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Russian Federation, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, EPO and the International Bureau of WIPO.

367. Assistance in Examining ARIPO Patent Applications. From January 1 to June 30, 1993, 70 search and examination reports, prepared by Canada and Germany, were sent to ARIPO.



368. International Cooperation in the Search and the Examination of Inventions (ICSEI). During the period covered by this report, 4 search and examination reports were provided by Austria and Germany, and forwarded to the requesting industrial property offices in Sri Lanka and Turkey.

369. The ICSEI Program is, at present, limited to applications filed by individuals or entities which are residents of the developing country from which the search and examination request emanates and are not subsidiaries of foreign companies. Therefore, the Program excludes applications filed with the office of that country by individuals and entities from all other countries and applications filed by subsidiaries of foreign companies in developing countries. This limitation is undesirable because it unnecessarily narrows the scope of the Program which is designed to assist the industrial property offices of developing countries whose laws provide for substantive examination. It is therefore intended to broaden the scope of the Program by removing the said limitation and, as a means of further assisting industrial property offices of developing countries, by requesting the cooperating offices to also examine applications for compliance with standard requirements such as sufficiency of disclosure, unity of invention and industrial application.

#### WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property

370. The Permanent Committee consists of all States members of WIPO which have informed the Director General of their desire to be members. During the period under review, Slovenia and Ukraine became a member of the Permanent Committee, bringing the number of States members of the Permanent Committee to 109. On June 30, 1993, they were the following: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

#### WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Copyright and Neighboring Rights

371. The Permanent Committee consists of all States members of WIPO which have informed the Director General of their desire to be members. During the period under review, three states became members of the Permanent Committee: Slovenia, Thailand and Ukraine, bringing the total number of States members of the Permanent Committee to 98. On June 30, 1993, the member States were the following: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh,



Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Latvia, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

### Setting of Norms for the Protection and Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights

#### Objective

372. The objective is to make the protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights more effective throughout the world with due regard to the social, cultural and economic goals of the different countries, goals that correspond to the state of development in which each of them is. This objective may be obtained by the creation of new treaties or by adjusting (through revision or supplementing) existing treaties relations to new circumstances. Furthermore, if the subject matter is not ripe for regulation by treaties, this objective may be obtained by giving advice, particularly through model laws, to the national or regional legislators, it being understood that model laws are in the nature of advice, and it is the right of any legislator to follow or not to follow them.
373. In the field of treaty making, the objectives are the creation of a treaty supplementing the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property in the field of marks (like the Patent Law Treaty which will supplement the Paris Convention in the field of patents) and the creation of two new treaties, one for the protection of geographical indications and the other on the settlement of disputes between States in the field of intellectual property.
374. In the field of advice to legislators, the objective is that model laws be drafted and published in fields in which such advice seems to be particularly urgent.
375. As far as existing treaties are concerned, the objective is to explore the feasibility of granting certain intergovernmental organizations deeply involved in the protection of intellectual property the same status or a similar status as States have.

#### Activities

##### Treaty on the Settlement of Intellectual Property Disputes between States

376. From May 10 to 21, 1993, the Committee of Experts on the Settlement of Intellectual Property Disputes between States held its fifth session in



Geneva. The following 70 States and one intergovernmental organization were represented as members: Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Latvia, Lesotho, Libya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal, Slovenia, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia and CEC. Representatives of four intergovernmental organizations (UN, Unesco, GATT and EPO) and of two non-governmental organizations (AIPPI and ALAI) participated in the session in an observer capacity.

377. The Committee examined all the provisions set forth in the draft of a "Treaty on the Settlement of Disputes between States in the Field of Intellectual Property" (document SD/CE/V/2) and in the draft of "Regulations under the Treaty" (document SD/CE/V/3). The draft Treaty provides for a dispute settlement system which comprises recourse to consultations and submission of disputes to a panel procedure. Good offices, conciliation and mediation as well as arbitration are also provided for on an optional basis. The Committee also discussed a proposal submitted by the European Communities concerning the status of regional economic integration organizations and intergovernmental organizations under the Treaty as well as a proposal submitted by the Government of the Netherlands concerning the compulsory submission of disputes to either arbitration or to the International Court of Justice. In view of those proposals and the fact that a number of other issues required further consideration, the Committee concluded that an additional (sixth) session of the Committee of Experts should be convened.

378. The Preparatory Meeting for the Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Treaty on the Settlement of Disputes between States in the Field of Intellectual Property was held from May 17 to 21, 1993, in Geneva. The same States, with the exception of Namibia, were represented at the session. The following four international organizations were admitted to the Preparatory Meeting in an observer capacity: ARIPO, EC, EPO, OAPI.

379. The discussions of the Preparatory Meeting were based on a memorandum of the International Bureau that dealt with the following matters: substantive documents to be submitted to the Diplomatic Conference, languages of the preparatory documents, languages of interpretation, proposed agenda, proposed rules of procedures and invitations to the Diplomatic Conference.

380. The Preparatory Meeting decided that it should be convened for a second part in conjunction with the next (the sixth) session of the Committee of Experts on the Settlement of Intellectual Property Disputes between States in order to deal with certain questions whose consideration was postponed in view of their relationship to the issues that will be the subject of further consideration by that Committee of Experts at its sixth session.

#### Protocol to the Berne Convention

381. The Committee of Experts on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention held its third session in Geneva from June 21 to 25, 1993. Fourty-nine member States of the Berne Union and one intergovernmental organization, members of



the Committee of Experts were represented at the session: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela and CEC.

382. The following three States (members of WIPO but not members of the Berne Union) participated in the session in an observer capacity: Algeria, Indonesia and Russian Federation. Representatives of the following six intergovernmental and 47 non-governmental organizations participated in an observer capacity: CE, EFTA, GATT, ILO, LAS and UNCTAD, ACC, AGICOA, AIDAA, AIPPI, ALAI, APP, ATRIP, BDU, BIEM, BSA, CCIA, CIPA, CISAC, CLIP, CRIC, EAPA, EBLIDA, EBU, ECIS, EIA, EUROBIT, EWC, FERA, FIA, FIAD, FIAPF, FIM, IAWG, ICA, ICMP, IFJ, IFLA, IFPI, IFRRO, IIA, IIDA, IIPA, INTERGU, IPA, ISETU, ITAA, ITI, IVF, MPI, NMPA, SPA, STM.

383. Discussions were based on a working document prepared by the International Bureau. That document contained suggestions on what norms a possible future Protocol could contain in order to clarify and widen the rights of authors and other owners of copyright in three fields:

(i) Enforcement. The Committee recommended that the Protocol contain provisions on enforcement and that they be essentially the same as those appearing in the TRIPS (Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights) part of the draft Agreement prepared in 1992 by the Director General of GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) in the course of the so-called Uruguay Round of negotiations of GATT.

(ii) Right of distribution, including the right of importation. The recognition of a distribution right received general support. Discussions should continue on certain aspects of that right, particularly exhaustion (by first sale), rental and importation.

(iii) National treatment. The recognition of national treatment, without qualification, received general support. Several delegations expressed the wish, however, that the question of national treatment be revisited at an appropriate future moment when the contents of the future Protocol is further clarified. The majority of the delegations appeared to be of the opinion that there was no need to recognize the right of lending (for example, of books, by libraries) and it was permissible for a country to regulate the question of public lending as a matter outside the scope of copyright. The majority opposed the proposal of the International Bureau that the Protocol should contain rules on the collective administration of the rights of authors. The Director General expressed his regrets over this attitude since the rights of foreign authors were particularly susceptible of disregard in the case of collective administration arrangements.

Treaty Supplementing the Paris Convention as far as Trademarks are Concerned  
("Trademark Law Treaty")

384. In February, the International Bureau organized in Geneva a meeting of five consultants from Germany, Japan, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the



United States of America, to discuss the draft Trademark Law Treaty and Draft Regulations with forms.

385. The Committee of Experts on the Harmonization of Laws for the Protection of Marks held its fifth session in Geneva from June 7 to 18, 1993.

386. The following 47 States members of the Paris Union and one intergovernmental organization were represented at the session: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Latvia, Lesotho, Libya, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe, EC.

387. The following four States members of WIPO and two intergovernmental organizations were represented by observers: India, Lithuania, Thailand and the United Arab Emirates, UNCTAD and BBM.

388. Representatives of the following 17 non-governmental organizations participated in the session in an observer capacity: AIM, AIPPI, APAA, BDI, ECTA, FICPI, HTA, ICC, INTA, ITMA, JPA, JPAA, JTA, MPI, UEPPI, UNICE, UNIFAB.

389. The Committee of Experts examined the draft of a new multilateral treaty, tentatively called the Trademark Law Treaty ("TLT") and hereinafter referred to as "the Draft" or as "the Treaty" or as "the Draft Treaty." The Draft examined was prepared by the International Bureau on the basis of the results of the preceding (fourth) session (November 1992) of the Committee of Experts.

390. The main objective of the Treaty would be to simplify the procedures, before the national and regional trademark registries (Offices) connected with the registration, and the maintenance of registrations, of marks (covering goods and/or services). The simplification would make the compliance with formal requirements easier and the costs lower. The simplification would consist of placing limits on the formalities, that is, the administrative requirements, that may be imposed on applicants and owners of registrations. This would be achieved in the following two ways: first, the Treaty would exhaustively enumerate, for the purposes of different transactions taking place in a registry (national or regional), the requirements that can be imposed ("maximum requirements") and, second, the Treaty would expressly prohibit the imposition of different or additional requirements, most of which serve no really useful purpose. One example of such a prohibited requirement is the one according to which the signature of any person addressing himself to the registry must be legalized or otherwise certified by national and even foreign (consular) authorities.

391. Another example of requirements which the Treaty would prohibit is that any application (and registration) may only concern goods or services that belong to one and the same class (according to the International Classification of Goods and Services (the Nice Classification)) and, consequently, if the mark concerns goods and services belonging to several classes, one has to file as many applications as there are classes to which the goods and services belong. Since there are altogether 42 such classes, one could (in the absence of the prohibition) require up to 42 separate



applications and, the registry would have to effectuate up to 42 separate registrations; instead, the Treaty would require that an application may relate to several (without limit of their number) classes.

392. A further simplification would consist in allowing the holder of several registrations to request, in a single paper, the assignment of all (sometimes hundreds of) his registrations or the recordal of the changes of his or his representative's address in all his registrations.

393. The Treaty would also guarantee that applications and other requests could not be refused by a registry (office) without giving an opportunity to the requesting party to be heard by the registry (office).

394. The Treaty would be accompanied by various model forms whose use by applicants or owners of registrations could not be refused by any national or regional trademark registry (office). Such standard forms would considerably facilitate the task of those who address themselves to several national or regional registries (offices) since they would be the same for the purposes of all such registries (offices).

#### Patent Law Treaty

395. At its twentieth (10th extraordinary) session held in Geneva on April 5, 1993, the Assembly of the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property (Paris Union) decided that the second part of the Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Treaty Supplementing the Paris Convention as far as Patents are Concerned, scheduled for July 1993, be postponed to a date, as early as possible in 1994, to be set by the Paris Union Assembly at its session in September 1993.

#### Instrument on the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms

396. On February 8, 1993, WIPO organized in Geneva an informal preparatory consultation meeting with 21 non-governmental organizations representing performers (ADAMI, AFTRA, AIE, British Actors' Equity Association, British Musicians' Union, FIA, FIM, Finnish Musicians' Union, GEIDANKYO, GVL, ILAFP, ISETU, Musicians' Union of Japan, SAMI, Screen Actors Guild, SFA, SMF, SPEDIDAM, STF, SYDAS, SYMF) to discuss the contents of a possible new instrument on the protection of the rights of performers and producers of phonograms. The discussions were taken into account by the International Bureau when it prepared the preparatory documents for the meeting of the Committee of Experts on a Possible Instrument for the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms.

397. The Committee of Experts on a Possible Instrument on the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms held its first session in Geneva from June 28 to July 2, 1993. Fifty-one member States of the Berne Union and one intergovernmental organization, members of the Committee were represented: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, CEC.



398. Representatives of the following five intergovernmental and 35 non-governmental organizations participated in observer capacity: EFTA, GATT, ILO, LAS and UNESCO; AADI, ACC, ACT, ADAMI, AGICOA, AID, AIPPI, ALAI, ANDI, APA, APP, CISAC, CRIC, EBU, EIA, FIA, FIAPF, FIM, IAOA, ICA, ICMP, IFPI, IIDA, IIPA, ILAFP, IPA, IPO, ISETU, IVF, MPI, NAB, NMPA, PEARLE, SACM, SPA.

399. Discussions of the Committee were based on a working document prepared by the International Bureau. That document contained suggestions on what norms a possible future multilateral treaty should contain in order to secure international protection to performers and producers of phonograms, protection that would be more far-reaching than it is at the present time.

400. Time was too short for the Committee to discuss all the questions dealt with in the working document, and the Committee expressed the wish that it be convened again from November 8 to 12, 1993 (instead of the meeting on a model law on the protection of the rights of performers and producers of phonograms). It was understood that such convocation would be effected by the Director General if the Assembly of the Berne Union does not disapprove, in its September 1993 session, the suggested change in the program.

401. As to the scope of the mandate of the Committee established by the Assembly of the Berne Union in September 1992 (and in respect of which the International Bureau had some doubts), there was consensus in the Committee that nothing in the said terms of reference of the Committee precluded a discussion on the question of possible provisions on the rights of performers in audiovisual (as opposed to purely sound) fixations. The International Bureau would, consequently and in due time, prepare a working document on the rights of performers in audiovisual fixations (unless the Assembly of the Berne Union, in its September 1993 session, instructs the Director General otherwise).

402. The Committee discussed the proposed economic rights of performers in their unfixed (that is, "live") performances and some of the proposed economic rights of performers in their performances fixed in phonograms and of producers of phonograms in their phonograms (namely, the rights of reproduction, distribution (including importation, rental, public lending and adaptation)). The Chairman summarized the discussions as follows: "A general right of distribution for performers and producers of phonograms had received broad support, subject to a carefully-worded provision on the application of the principle of exhaustion of the said right. The proposal for a public lending right had not received sufficient support, but the right to authorize public lending as a means of exercise of the right of distribution subject to exhaustion should be maintained. The right of rental had received broad support, and a majority expressed the preference for an exclusive right rather than a right to remuneration. The transition period from a right to remuneration to a full exclusive right of rental, in those countries whose legislation provided a right to remuneration when the new instrument comes into effect, should be as short as possible. The exercise of exclusive rental rights by different right owners should be studied. A number of speakers expressed opposition to or reservations concerning the proposed right of importation. There was, however, also substantial support for the recognition of such a right, and the support by non-governmental organizations was particularly strong. The right of importation should be further studied."

403. The recognition of the possible right of adaptation or transformation (recommended to be protected by the International Bureau), while receiving



substantial support, also met with opposition and will be kept on the agenda of the Committee. In the personal view of the Chairman, "with the ever wider application of new technologies, particularly digital technology, and with the phenomena of multimedia and interactivity, the alteration, modification and user-dominated presentation of works, performances and recordings might become a normal practice. Such a possible development should also be taken into account during further discussions on the right of adaptation."

#### Exploration of Intellectual Property Questions in Possible Need of Norm Setting

##### Objective

404. The objective is to create awareness of some of the topical questions in the field of intellectual property which do not seem to have found, in most countries, a satisfactory solution.

##### Activities

##### Intellectual Property Disputes between Private Parties

405. The third session of the Working Group of Non-Governmental Organizations on Arbitration and Other Extra-Judicial Mechanisms for the Resolution of Intellectual Property Disputes between Private Parties was held at the headquarters of WIPO from June 2 to 4, 1993.

406. The following 27 non-governmental organizations were represented at the meeting: AAA, ABAPI, ABPI, AGICOA, AIPLA, AIPPI, ALAI, APA, ASA, ASIPI, ATRIP, BDI, BIEM, CCIG, CIArb, CISAC, CNIPA, EPI, FCPA, FIAD, FICPI, ICC, IIP, IPA, JPA, LES, UNICE. Four experts, invited by the International Bureau, also participated in the meeting.

407. Discussions were based on the following working documents prepared by the International Bureau: "Services Proposed to be Offered by WIPO" (document ARB/WG/III/1), "Draft WIPO Mediation Rules" (document ARB/WG/III/2), "Draft WIPO Arbitration Rules" (document ARB/WG/III/3), "Draft WIPO Mini-Arbitration Rules" (document ARB/WG/III/4) and "Draft Model Contract Clauses and Submission Agreements" (document ARB/WG/III/5).

408. The Working Group considered proposed services that WIPO might provide in relation to certain dispute-settlement procedures for intellectual property disputes between private parties. Four such dispute-settlement procedures were discussed, namely:

- (i) Mediation, a procedure in which a neutral third party, the mediator, selected by the parties to the dispute, endeavours to assist parties in understanding their respective positions and in reaching a mutually satisfactory resolution of the dispute, but in which the mediator has no power to impose a settlement on the parties;
- (ii) Arbitration, a procedure whereby the parties to a dispute submit the dispute to an arbitrator or a Tribunal of Arbitrators, chosen by them, to be settled, in accordance with rules selected by the parties, by a binding decision of the arbitrator or the Tribunal;



- (iii) Expedited arbitration (referred to in the working documents as "mini-arbitration"), a modified arbitration procedure in which the arbitral proceedings are conducted pursuant to strict time limits by a sole arbitrator, usually without a hearing;
- (iv) Mediation and default arbitration, a combined procedure whereby, should the dispute not be settled through mediation, it is referred to arbitration for a binding decision.

409. Four principal proposed services that the working documents envisaged that WIPO might provide in relation to the four dispute-settlement procedures outlined above were discussed.

410. The first such service would be the making available of rules for the conduct of each of the procedures. Drafts of such rules were contained in the working documents and were discussed in depth by the Working Group with a view to designing the most efficient and least costly procedures.

411. The second proposed service would be the making available of model clauses for adoption in contracts defining a business relationship between parties, pursuant to which the parties would agree to submit disputes arising under the contract to one of the above-mentioned four procedures, as well as of model submission agreements, which could be used by parties not standing in a pre-existing contractual relationship to submit, on an ad hoc basis, a given dispute to one of the four procedures.

412. The third service would consist, in certain circumstances, of the appointment of mediators or arbitrators, in respect of given disputes, by the Director General of WIPO.

413. The fourth service contemplated was the establishment, by the International Bureau in consultation with both the parties and the proposed mediator or arbitrators, of the fees payable to mediators or arbitrators with respect to given disputes, as well as the administration of those fees.

414. The meeting commended the International Bureau on the quality of the working documents and agreed that the draft rules presented in those documents furnished a good basis on which WIPO could proceed to establish the services outlined in document ARB/WG/III/1 ("Services Proposed to be Offered by WIPO"). It endorsed, in particular, the establishment of services to be provided by WIPO in accordance with those rules in respect of mediation, arbitration, expedited arbitration and mediation and default arbitration.

#### Impact of Certain New Technologies on the Intellectual Property Rights of the Performing Artists

415. On May 17 and 18, 1993, WIPO held a Consultation Meeting on the Impact of New Technologies on the Rights of Performers at its headquarters, with the participation of the following interested non-governmental organizations: AGICOA, ALAI, CISAC, EBU, FIA, FIM, IFPI, INTERGU and MPI. The meeting discussed two studies prepared by WIPO consultants from Sweden and the United Kingdom and the relevant parts of the working document prepared for the first session of the Committee of Experts on a Possible Instrument on the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms scheduled to be held from June 28 to July 2, 1993, and made useful suggestions with regard to the protection of the rights of performers.



### Impact of Digital Technology on Copyright

416. From March 31 to April 2, 1993, WIPO organized a Worldwide Symposium on the Impact of Digital Technology on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, United States of America. Some 250 participants from Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Portugal, the Russian Federation, Slovakia, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Hong Kong attended the Symposium.

417. The Symposium was opened by the Director General, who was accompanied by several other WIPO officials. During the opening session, a United States government official and the Dean of Harvard Law School also made speeches. Papers were presented by 20 experts from France, Germany, Hungary, India, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Those papers dealt with the following subjects: Concept and General Overview of Digital Technology; Impact of Digital Technology on the Creation, Dissemination and Protection of Works and Subjects of Neighboring Rights (Publishing, Information Networks, Libraries); Impact of Digital Technology on the Creation, Dissemination and Protection of Works and Subjects of Neighboring Rights (Audiovisual Works, Sound Recordings, Broadcasting); Digital Technology and the Administration of Copyright and Neighboring Rights. A compendium of the papers presented at the Symposium will be published by the International Bureau before the end of 1993.

### Dissemination of Information Concerning Intellectual Property in the World

#### Objective

418. The objective is to increase and spread general knowledge about developments in the field of intellectual property, and, in particular, about the legislation, frequency of use and practical administration of intellectual property. Such knowledge is useful, if not essential, to all those concerned with intellectual property.

#### Activities

##### Periodicals and Other Publications

419. The periodicals Industrial Property, La Propriété industrielle, Copyright and Le Droit d'auteur continued to be published each month in English and French and the Spanish periodicals Derecho de Autor and Propiedad Industrial every two months. All those periodicals in the said three languages are distributed, against paying subscriptions or free of charge, in some 5,700 copies. For information on the reviews issued under the registration systems administered by the International Bureau, see hereafter, Part III: Registration Activities.

420. Collection of Intellectual Property Laws and Treaties. The WIPO collection of the texts of intellectual property laws and regulations of all countries and of treaties dealing with intellectual property, both in their original languages and in English and French translations continued to be kept up to date. The most important of those texts were published in the periodicals Industrial Property, La Propriété industrielle, Copyright and Le Droit d'auteur.



421. Following the studies carried out in 1992 on the basis of an international tender, work started in the period under review on the preparations of a prototype CD-ROM containing the texts of international treaties and national laws in the field of intellectual property which will be produced by WIPO under the name of IP-LEX.

422. Further, the International Bureau issues special publications of the proceedings of certain symposiums or seminars, particularly those that are of interest to developing countries, as well as guides and manuals.

423. New (1993) editions of the WIPO General Information brochure were issued in March in English, French and Spanish, and in June in Arabic, Chinese, German, Portuguese and Russian.

424. Industrial Property Statistics. During the period under review, Publication B (IP/STAT/91/B), an exhaustive compilation of industrial property statistics for 1991, based on information supplied by the industrial property offices of the world, was issued in two separate volumes: Part I (Patents, Utility Models), in June, and Part II (Trademarks and Service Marks, Industrial Designs, Varieties of Plants, Microorganisms), in April.

425. The publications issued by WIPO during the period under review are listed in Annex C.

426. The sale of WIPO reviews and publications, including PCT pamphlets, constitutes a significant source of income for the Organization.

427. Annotated lists of selected forthcoming WIPO meetings were also regularly issued during the period under review.

#### Public Information

428. Presentations on WIPO and its activities, in general or related to particular topics, were given by WIPO officials to organized groups visiting the Organization's headquarters. Such groups included, in particular, government officials, diplomats, university students and industry representatives from various countries.

429. Interviews were given by the Director General and WIPO officials to newspaper, journal, television and radio correspondents in various countries, mostly while attending meetings organized by WIPO or while on mission.

#### Documentation and Information Activities of Industrial Property Offices

##### Objective

430. The objective is to encourage and institute close cooperation among national and regional industrial property offices, and among such offices and the International Bureau, in all matters concerning patent, trademark and industrial design documentation and information, including in particular the standardization of the form of documents, document carriers and the indexing and classifying of patent documents in order to facilitate the retrieval of the information contained therein, the establishment of the state of the art and the searching for the purposes of patent examination. Those activities are planned and monitored by the WIPO Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI).



ActivitiesWIPO Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI)

431. The WIPO Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI) consists of the States members of the Paris Union which have informed the Director General of their desire to be members, the States members of the PCT Union, the States members of the IPC Union, and ARIPO, BBDM, BBM, EPO and OAPI.

432. During the period under review, Belarus, the Czech Republic, Latvia, Niger, Slovakia and Slovenia became members of the PCIPI. These new memberships brought the number of members to 89: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Latvia (as from September 7, 1993), Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, ARIPO, BBDM, BBM, EPO, OAPI.

433. The following five States have observer status in the PCIPI: Colombia, India, Peru, Turkey, Yemen. Four international organizations (CEC, FICPI, FID, PDG) and the publishers of the journal "World Patent Information" also have observer status in the PCIPI.

434. The Working Group on General Information of the Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI/GI) held its tenth session in Geneva from April 15 to 23, 1993.

435. The following 18 members of the Working Group were represented at the session: Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Romania, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, EPO. The Patent Documentation Group (PDG) was represented by observers.

436. The Working Group agreed to recommend to the PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee the adoption of a new letter code "W" related to the publication of information on utility model applications or registrations.

437. The Working Group considered the first draft of a WIPO standard for field name tags used in patent search systems and had a first discussion on the revision of WIPO Standards ST. 23 (Recommendation for the Presentation of Nucleotide and Amino Acid Sequences in Patent Applications and in Published Patent Documents) and ST.32 (Generic Coding of the Text of Patent Documents Exchanged on a Machine-Readable Carrier).

438. Regarding the possibility of distinguishing the IPC indexing codes more clearly from the IPC classification symbols by modifying the present representation of the indexing codes printed on patent documents and recorded in data bases, the Working Group agreed, in view of the practical problems involved, not to change the representation of those codes.



439. Finally, the Working Group considered a proposal by the Norwegian Patent Office to indicate, from the year 2000 onwards, the year of filing a patent application by four digits preceding the application number. It also considered the possible consequences of the use of such a numbering system on industrial property information and documentation services.

440. The PCIPI Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-Term IPC Revision Policy (PCIPI/IPC) held its second session in Geneva from June 1 to 4, 1993. The following 20 members of the Working Group were represented at the session: Australia, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, EPO. The PDG and the publishers of the journal "World Patent Information" were represented by observers.

441. The Working Group agreed that the proposal for a compromise solution that would reduce the cost of the revision works, improve the IPC as a search tool and make the IPC mode dynamic, which had been put forward by the International Bureau and discussed by the Working Group at its first session in November 1992, should not be implemented, since it would entail various practical problems for offices.

442. The Working Group agreed that stricter criteria, rigorously applied, in the selection process should ensure that the revision program not be overburdened. It agreed to recommend to the PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee new criteria for the selection of IPC revision requests.

443. The Working Group also agreed that the policy for the IPC revision work during the current (fifth) revision period should form the basis, subject to some minor changes, for the IPC revision work during the sixth revision period (1994-99).

444. The Working Group further agreed to recommend to the PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee that the future development of indexing schemes in the IPC be considered during the 1994-95 biennium, in view of problems experienced by the users in the application of the present indexing schemes, and to study the desirability and feasibility of introducing a light-indexing scheme (in contrast to a deep-indexing scheme) applicable throughout the IPC.

445. The PCIPI Ad Hoc Working Group on the Management of Industrial Property Information (PCIPI/MI) held its eleventh session in Geneva from June 3 to 9, 1993. The following 31 members of the Working Group were represented at the session: Australia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, EPO. Colombia, Jordan, Zimbabwe, CEC, the PDG and the publishers of the journal "World Patent Information" were represented by observers.

446. The EPO made a detailed presentation on the progress of the EASY (Electronic Application System) project whose objective is to facilitate and encourage the filing of patent applications in electronic form.

447. After detailed discussions of the proposed definitions of the expression "internal use" by an industrial property office in relation to data received



from other industrial property offices, and of a draft questionnaire on the same subject, the Working Group requested the International Bureau to circulate a new draft of the definitions and a new version of the draft questionnaire requesting information on the subject.

448. The PCIPI Working Group on Search Information (PCIPI/SI) held its eleventh session in Geneva on June 12 to 25, 1993. Fifteen members of the Working Group, namely, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, the EPO, were represented at the session.

449. The Working Group finalized its preparatory work for the sixth edition of the IPC, which will enter into force on January 1, 1995.

450. The Working Group also dealt with 77 IPC revision projects on the program for the 1992-93 biennium, of which 24 belonged to the mechanical field, 23 to the chemical field and 30 to the electrical field, and completed the revision projects relating to 73 subclasses.

451. The introduction, in subclass G 05 D, of references to application places in the IPC, was also completed; it was agreed to exclude from indexing use certain IPC groups that were not considered suitable therefor, and certain amendments to the Guide to the IPC, in particular to Chapter IV of the Guide (relating to hybrid systems), which made that Chapter more explanatory, were approved.

452. The Executive Coordination Committee of the WIPO Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI) held its twelfth session in Geneva from June 3 to 11, 1993. The following 31 members of the Committee were represented at the session: Australia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, EPO. Colombia, Jordan, Zimbabwe, CEC, the PDG and the publishers of the journal "World Patent Information" were represented by observers.

453. Regarding the recommendation made by the PCIPI/IPC, the Committee adopted stricter quantitative criteria for the selection of IPC revision projects and agreed that the new criteria should be applied to the revision requests not yet having been considered by the Committee and to all revision projects that would have not been completed at the eleventh session of the PCIPI/SI in June 1993, with the exception of those under which substantial work had already been undertaken. The recommendation relating to the policy for the IPC revision work during the sixth revision period (1994-99) was endorsed and it was agreed to recommend the adoption of that policy to the Committee of Experts of the International Patent Classification (IPC) Union.

454. The Committee adopted the draft report on the activities of the PCIPI in the 1992-93 biennium and decided, after discussion of the mandates of the its Working Groups, to discontinue the ad hoc Working Group on Optical Storage (PCIPI/OS) and the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-Term IPC Revision Policy (PCIPI/IPC) and to reassign the tasks of the former Working Group to other Working Groups.



Publications

455. The 1993 update of the WIPO Handbook on Industrial Property Information and Documentation was published in English in April and a French version is expected to be distributed in August. A Spanish version of volume 1 of the Handbook was published in May.

456. The WIPO World Directory of Sources of Patent Information was published in February in English and in April in French.

457. During the period covered by this report, the monthly periodical "JOPAL" (Journal of Patent Associated Literature) continued to be published on a regular basis. In January, the 1992 annual index was also published.

458. During the first six months of 1993, work on the production of a JOPAL CD-ROM containing the information published in "JOPAL" since its beginning in 1981 progressed to the point that the first issue of the JOPAL CD-ROM, covering information published in the journal "JOPAL" from 1981 to 1992, which amounts to some 100,000 items, should be made available in the second half of 1993.

International Patent Classification (IPC)Objective

459. The objective is to continue the improvement of the International Patent Classification (IPC), an important tool in the orderly filing of patents and in the retrieval of technological information contained in patent documents. "Improvement" means (i) the covering of new fields of technology and (ii) the more precise description and classification of existing ones.

Activities

460. In February, the first module of the IPC data base management system IPCIS (IPC Information System) was installed and tested at WIPO. That system will enable the International Bureau to keep the Classification up to date and to print the updated versions of the Classification. The second module of IPCIS was installed and tested in June and will be completed in September, in time for preparation of the sixth edition of the IPC, which will enter into force on January 1, 1995.

IPC Committee of Experts

461. The Committee of Experts of the International Patent Classification (IPC) Union held its twenty-first session in Geneva from March 1 to 5, 1993. Fourteen member States of the Committee, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, as well as the EPO were represented at the session.

462. The Committee of Experts approved amendments to the IPC, submitted by the Working Group on Search Information (PCIPI/SI) of the WIPO Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI), and affecting five classes and 53 subclasses. Two new subclasses relating to "reclamation of



contaminated soil" and "image data processing or generation, in general," respectively, were introduced in the IPC.

463. As regards the presentation in the IPC indexing schemes of hierarchically superior indexing terms, the Committee decided that the relevant part of the Guide to the IPC should be revised in order to clearly show the difference between the philosophy and use of an indexing part and that of a classification part.

464. That session was the fourth of a series of sessions of the Committee of Experts that will lead to the publication (in 1994) of the sixth edition of the IPC.

465. The IPC:CLASS (IPC Cumulative and Linguistic Advanced Search System) CD-ROM was made available by WIPO, in cooperation with the German Patent Office, the Hungarian National Office of Inventions and the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office in May 1992. The IPC:CLASS CD-ROM contains the third, fourth and fifth editions of the International Patent Classification (IPC) in English and French, the fourth and fifth editions in German and only the fifth edition in Hungarian and Spanish. There are also catchword indexes in English, French and Spanish, a bilingual (German/English) catchwork index ("Stich- und Schlagwörterverzeichnis"), revision concordance data relating to the second to fifth editions of the IPC and the IPC valid symbols data. The retrieval software, containing built-in hypertext-like features, is provided separately on a floppy disc. This software enables the user to search with the use of keywords and/or IPC symbols in any of the data files on the IPC:CLASS CD-ROM and to easily switch between language versions and different editions, with simultaneous display of two data files on the screen.

466. Since May 1992, WIPO has sold more than 300 copies of the IPC:CLASS CD-ROM and put more than 70 copies free of charge at the disposal of the members of the IPC Union and a number of developing countries.

#### International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks

##### Objective

467. The objective is to continue the improvement of the Nice Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks ("Nice Classification"), an important tool in the registration and examination of trademarks and service marks. "Improvement" means (i) the covering of new products and services and (ii) the more precise description and classification of existing ones. It also means the updating of the Nice Classification in various languages.

##### Activities

468. From May 3 to 14, 1993, the Preparatory Working Group of the Committee of Experts of the Nice Union held its thirteenth session in Geneva. Twelve States members of the Working Group were represented at the session: Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States of America. The Benelux Trademark Office (BBM) was also represented. China, Italy and the Republic of Korea were represented by observers.



469. The Working Group approved a number of changes in the Nice Classification which will be forwarded to the next session of the Committee of Experts of the Nice Union for adoption. Among the changes considered were proposals concerning the addition of "retail store services" in the Alphabetical List. The Working Group did not introduce any position in the said List relating to such services, but noted that the International Bureau considered the question of registration of marks for "retail store services" to be of great importance, in particular because of the forthcoming entry into force of the Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement, and that the International Bureau intended to further study this question with a view to finding a compromise solution, if possible, that could be accepted by all countries.

470. The Working Group noted a preliminary evaluation by the International Bureau concerning a survey relating to possible restructuring of the Nice Classification which showed that, with the exception of subdivision of existing classes and introduction of new classes, most trademark offices were opposed to a restructuring of the Classification.

471. The WIPO Classification Service for Marks, which gives advice (for a fee) in the form of classification reports, in respect of the correct classification of goods and services according to the Nice Classification, pursued its activities during the period under review. During the first six months of 1993, a total of 84 classification reports were drawn up, representing an increase of 37,70% compared with the 1992 six-month figure (61).

### International Classification of Industrial Designs

#### Objective

472. The objective is to continue the improvement of the International Classification for Industrial Designs ("Locarno Classification"), an important tool in the orderly registration of industrial designs. "Improvement" means the covering of new kinds of goods in which designs are incorporated and the more precise description and classification of the existing ones, in addition to the updating of the Classification in various languages.

#### Activities

##### Committee of Experts

473. The Committee of Experts of the Locarno Union for the International Classification of Industrial Designs held its sixth session in Geneva from March 15 to 19, 1993. Twelve member States of the Locarno Union, Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland, as well as the Benelux Designs Office (BBDM) were represented at the session.

474. The Committee adopted a number of amendments and additions to the Locarno Classification, proposed by Denmark, Finland, France, Norway, Sweden, the BBDM and the International Bureau, and noted that the new (sixth) edition of the Classification, containing the adopted amendments and additions, would enter into force on January 1, 1994.



475. The Committee also agreed to recommend to offices that, in future, when including in the official documents for the deposit or registration of industrial designs, and in publications relating thereto, the numbers of the classes and subclasses of the Locarno Classification, those numbers be preceded by the abbreviation "LOC" followed by an indication, by an Arabic figure in round brackets, of the edition of the Locarno Classification according to which the industrial designs were classified, for example: "LOC(6)."

[Part III follows]



PART III: REGISTRATION ACTIVITIES

PCT System (Patent Cooperation Treaty)

Objective

476. The objective is to provide the services that the International Bureau has to secure under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (the "PCT"). An additional objective is to further develop the PCT system.

Activities

477. Application of Rule 32 of the PCT Regulations in Certain Successor States. During the first half of 1993, in accordance with Rule 32 of the PCT Regulations, the International Bureau sent notifications to the applicants (or agents of applicants) of some 62,000 international applications under the PCT--having international filing dates within the indicated dates--informing them of the possibility to request, within three months from the date of mailing of the said notifications, the extension of the effects of such applications to Ukraine, the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Kazakhstan.

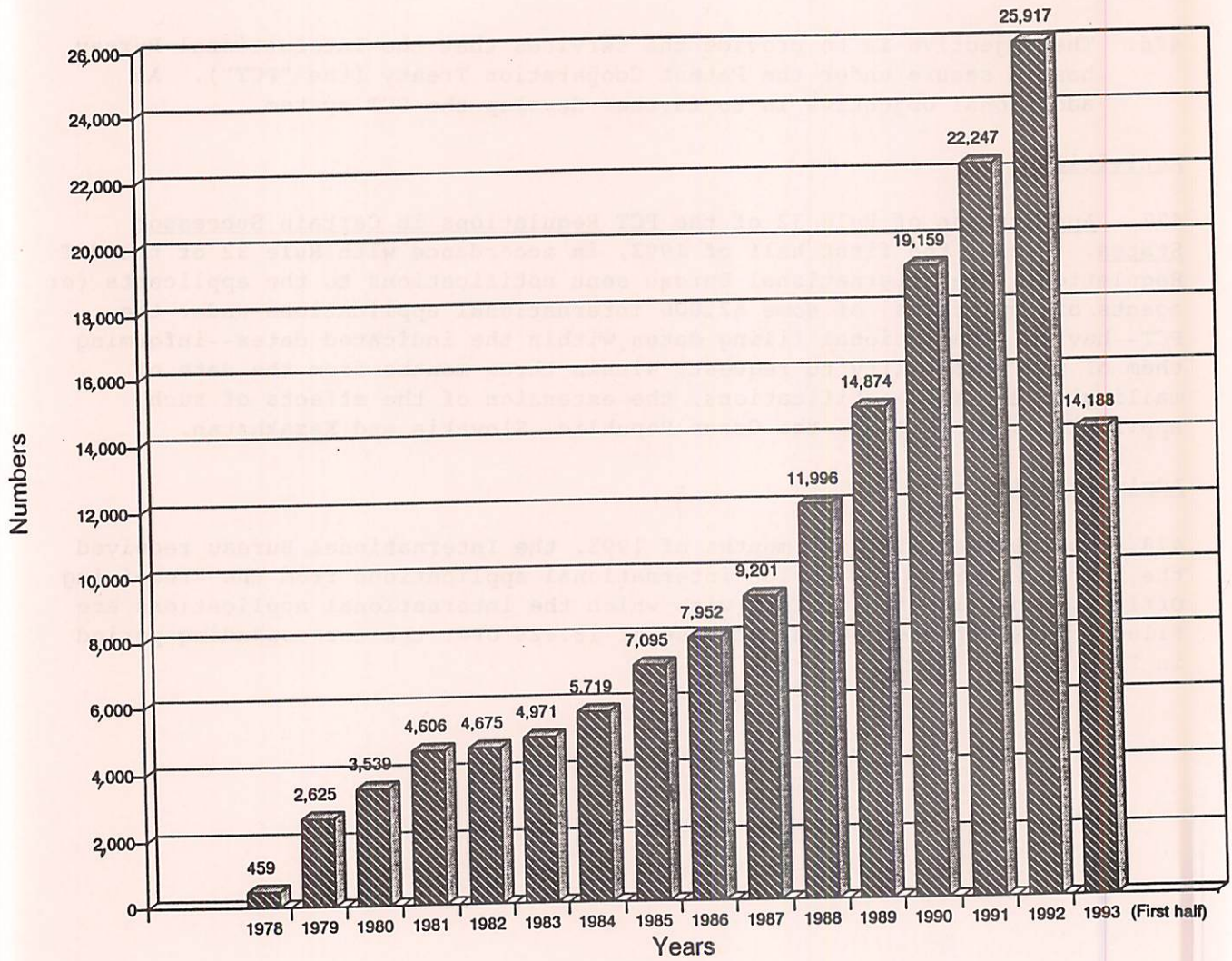
Administration

478. During the first six months of 1993, the International Bureau received the "record copies\*" of 14,188 international applications from the "receiving Offices," that is, the Offices with which the international applications are filed. This represented an increase of 18.42% over the corresponding period in 1992.



479. The number of record copies received by the International Bureau in each calendar year since the beginning of PCT operations are as follows:

Number of Record Copies Received Since 1978



\* A "record copy" is the true copy of an international application filed with a "receiving Office" and transmitted to the International Bureau.



480. The following table shows the country of origin of international applications whose record copies were received by the International Bureau during the first six months of 1993 and the corresponding percentages:

<u>Record Copies Received*</u> <u>Number</u>	<u>Country of Origin of the Applicant</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
6,217	United States of America	43.82
1,615	Germany	11.38
1,448	United Kingdom**	10.21
907	Japan	6.39
833	France	5.87
531	Sweden	3.74
304	Australia	2.14
289	Finland	2.04
287	Switzerland***	2.02
276	Canada	1.95
245	Denmark	1.73
224	Netherlands	1.57
199	Italy	1.40
154	Russian Federation	1.09
124	Austria	0.87
96	Norway	0.68
80	Belgium	0.56
65	Spain	0.46
63	Republic of Korea	0.44
55	New Zealand	0.39
45	Hungary	0.32
38	Ireland	0.27
21	Brazil	0.15
15	Czech Republic	0.11
12	Greece	0.08
10	Poland	0.07
9	Luxembourg	0.06
7	Bulgaria	0.05
4	Romania	0.03
4	Portugal	0.03
3	Slovakia	0.02
3	Ukraine	0.02
2	OAPI	0.01
1	Barbados	0.01
1	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.01
<u>1</u>	Monaco	<u>0.01</u>
Total 14,188		100.00
=====		=====

\* The record copies were received from the national Office of the country. However, nationals and residents of the following countries can file either with the EPO or with their national Offices (the figures appearing below in brackets after the name of the country divide the above total of record copies received in the period under review into those received from the national Office (before the slant) and those received from the EPO (after the slant)):



481. During the first six months of 1993, the average number of Contracting States designated per international application was 30 (in the first half of 1992: 24.57) i.e., each international application has effect in an average of 30 countries, so that the 14,188 record copies received had the effect of 425,640 national applications. The average number of designation fees payable, however, was 12.52 (in the first half of 1992: 9.95). This difference is due to the fact that, in the case of the designation of several countries for a regional (European or OAPI) patent, only one designation fee is to be paid. The difference also reflects the fact that applicants eliminate some of the originally made designations--made at no cost at the time of filing--by the time they pay the designation fees, a natural result of the PCT procedure. However, in view of the fact that any designation beyond 10 is free of charge, the actual average number of designations paid was 6.12. In the first half of 1993, a European patent was sought in 13,667 international applications, which represents 96.32% (during the first half of 1992: 11,446 = 95.57%) of the total. The number of applications containing more than 10 designations was 4,567 (32.19%); those applicants thus benefited from the advantage of the maximum amount of the designation fee according to which (as already stated) any designation in excess of 10 is free of charge.

482. The table below shows the total number of designations made in the international applications, the record copies of which were received during the first six months of 1993, broken down according to the designated States

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Footnote continued from preceding page:

Austria (104/20), Belgium (40/40), Denmark (239/6), France (779/54), Germany (562/1,053), Greece (12/0), Italy (66/133), Luxembourg (1/8), Netherlands (142/82), Spain (56/9), Sweden (524/7), Switzerland/Liechtenstein (165/122), United Kingdom (1,369/79). Thus, the total number of record copies received from the EPO as a receiving Office was 1,618, which represents 11.40% of the total number of record copies received.

\*\* Includes figures for Hong Kong and the Isle of Man, since the national Office of the United Kingdom also acts for residents of Hong Kong and the Isle of Man.

\*\*\* Includes figures for Liechtenstein, since the national Office of Switzerland also acts for nationals and residents of Liechtenstein.



and the number of times a Contracting State is designated per 100 international applications (expressed as a percentage).

<u>Number of Designations for National and/or Regional Protection*</u>	<u>Designated State</u>	<u>Percentage*</u>
17,146	United Kingdom	120.85
17,008	Germany	119.88
16,651	Sweden	117.36
16,560	Netherlands	116.72
16,537	Spain	116.56
16,531	Denmark	116.51
16,504	Switzerland**	116.32
16,497	Austria	116.27
16,437	Luxembourg	115.85
15,662	Portugal	110.39
13,636	France	96.11
13,581	Italy	95.72
13,536	Belgium	95.40
13,504	Greece	95.18
13,488	Monaco	95.07
13,486	Ireland	95.05
12,206	Japan	86.03
10,348	Canada	72.93
8,187	United States of America	57.70
7,826	Australia	55.16
7,243	Republic of Korea	51.05
5,527	Norway	38.96
5,465	Brazil	38.52
5,432	Finland	38.29
5,288	Russian Federation	37.27
4,835	Hungary	34.08
4,680	Poland	32.99
4,257	Romania	30.00
4,186	New Zealand	29.50
4,170	Bulgaria	29.39
3,917	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	27.61
3,887	Sri Lanka	27.40
3,877	Madagascar	27.33
3,877	Sudan	27.33
3,875	Barbados	27.31
3,852	Malawi	27.15
3,832	Mongolia	27.01
3,711	Ukraine	26.16
3,556	OAPI***	25.06
3,348	Czech Republic	23.60
3,257	Slovakia	22.96
1,099	Viet Nam	7.75
881	Kazakhstan	6.21
669	Czechoslovakia****	4.72
154	Belarus	1.09

\* Two designations are counted where a State member of the EPO is designated both for the national protection and for a European patent, which explains why



483. The languages of filing of the international applications whose record copies were received during the first six months of 1993 by the International Bureau and the corresponding percentages were as follows:

<u>Language of filing</u>	<u>Number of Applications</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
English	9,731	68.59
German	1,922	13.55
French	866	6.10
Japanese	846	5.96
Swedish	266	1.87
Russian	156	1.10
Finnish	135	0.95
Danish	92	0.65
Dutch	69	0.49
Spanish	56	0.39
Norwegian	<u>49</u>	<u>0.35</u>
Total	14,188	100.00
=====	=====	=====

484. During the said period, 9,928 demands for international preliminary examination under Chapter II of the PCT were filed with the Offices indicated below, which act as International Preliminary Examining Authorities (IPEA). This represented an increase of 33.40% over the corresponding figure for the first half of 1992. In the following table, those demands are broken down according to the IPEA which received the demands, and the corresponding percentages are indicated.

<u>IPEA</u>	<u>Number of Demands</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
United States of America	3,797	38.25
EPO	3,796	38.24
United Kingdom	1,139	11.47
Sweden	571	5.75
Australia	329	3.31
Japan	238	2.40
Austria	40	0.40
Russian Federation	<u>18</u>	<u>0.18</u>
Total	9,928	100.00
=====	=====	=====

Footnote continued from preceding page:

the percentage indicated in connection with some States is above 100%.

\*\* Includes the simultaneous designation of Liechtenstein.

\*\*\* Includes the simultaneous designation of Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Togo.

\*\*\*\* The indication of the designation of Czechoslovakia in the above table results from the fact that some of the applications, the record copies of which were received by the International Bureau during the period under review, were filed before December 31, 1992.



485. The growth of 33.40% in the number of demands for international preliminary examination in the first six months of 1993 as compared to the corresponding period of 1992 can be attributed to the fact that most of the Contracting States can now be elected for international preliminary examination and that applicants are more and more aware of the advantages of the procedure under Chapter II of the PCT, which provides an opinion whether the invention meets the PCT criteria for patentability and postpones by 10 more months the beginning of the national or regional procedures.

#### Use of Computers

486. CASPIA System. The new, improved, computer system called the "Computer-Assisted System for the Processing of International Applications" (CASPIA), which enables the International Bureau, among other things, to record and process the data contained in the international applications, international search reports and demands for international preliminary examination received by it, as well as to generate magnetic tapes for the photocomposition of the pages of the PCT Gazette and of the front pages of PCT pamphlets, has been operational since July 1992.

487. DICAPS System. The Document Imaging and Computer-Assisted Publication System (DICAPS) is designed to satisfy the following general requirements: storage, consultation and retrieval of application files (files will no longer exist in paper form but will gradually be replaced by optical discs); automatic page setting, with drawings, of pamphlet front pages and of PCT Gazette pages; automatic printing of pamphlets on laser printers; distribution and mailing of pamphlets on optical media, in particular on CD-ROMs. The first stage of development of the DICAPS system (involving an organization study and the preparation of a detailed description of the system) was completed in 1991. The first module of the second phase (automatic page setting, with drawings, of pamphlet front pages and of PCT Gazette pages) is scheduled to be completed by October 1993. It is foreseen that the system will be fully operational in the first half of 1994.

488. When fully operational, the DICAPS system will provide:

(i) A more efficient storage of the application files by recording on optical discs the constituent pages (approximately 8.55 million) of the 85,000 current paper files in the Compactus.

(ii) A simpler organization of workflows, ensuring that documents and files are distributed automatically to the appropriate staff in due time.

(iii) Improvements in the production of the PCT Gazette and pamphlets, by the use of computer-controlled composition and computer-controlled high-speed printers that are planned to produce over 6,000,000 pages per month.

(iv) Simpler and cheaper production and distribution to national administrations and to customers of copies of the PCT pamphlets, digital copies of which will be retrieved from the optical discs, electronically sorted and printed on the high-speed printers.

489. Cooperation in the Use of Computers. During the period under review, WIPO was invited by the USPTO, the EPO and the JPO, in the framework of their ongoing trilateral cooperation, to participate in the Electronic Application



System (EASY) trilateral project. The invitation was gratefully accepted by WIPO.

490. According to the EASY project, the USPTO is developing a software which will enable applicants to prepare European, United States and International (PCT) applications in electronic form. While the ultimate aim of the EASY project is to achieve complete on-line electronic filing leading to the elimination of paper filing, the project aims initially at the development of a means to enable electronic filings on diskettes. It is expected that significant benefits and savings for applicants and patent offices will result from the preparation of patent applications using the EASY system, including immediate validation of data as they are entered, the use of help screens, reduction of paper used, and more streamlined and better quality publication of patent applications. It is to be noted that the JPO already has an electronic filing system.

491. During the period under review, cooperation in the use of computers and CD-ROM products in respect of the PCT, including the EASY project, was discussed periodically between WIPO officials and various government and EPO officials in Geneva, Munich, Newport (United Kingdom), Paris, The Hague and Washington, D.C.

492. PCT CD-ROM Products. The International Bureau continued administering and improving its program of distribution and dissemination of industrial property information relating to its activities, on optical storage media, more particularly on CD-ROMs.

493. The publication of the whole backfile (1978-89) of the 66,700 published PCT international applications of those 12 years, which will fill approximately 140 CD-ROMs, will be published in 1993 and 1994. The first set of CD-ROMs containing the PCT international applications published in 1989, will be published by the end of 1993.

494. Negotiations between WIPO and the EPO for the inclusion of the PCT data in ESPACE-ACCESS discs (a searchable index produced by the EPO) were successfully concluded; accordingly, the ACCESS discs will henceforth include the basic bibliographic data, titles and abstracts, not only of all the published European patent applications but also of all the international applications under the PCT (for the international applications, the titles and abstracts will appear in English and French).

495. By June 30, 1993, the offices of the following 33 countries and two organizations--with the exception of Japan, which has waived its right to be provided with a free-of-charge work station--had opted for the alternative of receiving the published PCT international applications on CD-ROM and had received or will receive a CD-ROM workstation, free of charge, from WIPO: Austria, Barbados, Belarus, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Monaco, Mongolia, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Ukraine, United States of America, Viet Nam, EPO and OAPI.



Information and Promotion Services

496. Publications. The fortnightly publication of the PCT Gazette, in separate English and French editions, was continued in the first half of 1993. In addition to a substantial volume of information of a general character, the PCT Gazette included entries relating to the 12,618 (during the first six months of 1992, 11,976) international applications which were published in the form of PCT pamphlets (in English, French, German, Japanese, Russian or Spanish, depending on the language of filing) on the same day as the relevant issue of the PCT Gazette. As of June 30, 1993, there were 868 subscribers to the PCT Gazette. The number of PCT pamphlets sold during the first six months of 1993 was 39,153.

497. The number of international applications published in the first half of 1993 as pamphlets in each of the above-mentioned languages were as follows:

<u>Language of Publication</u>	<u>Number of Applications</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
English	9,154	72.54
German	1,801	14.27
Japanese	812	6.44
French	696	5.52
Russian	116	0.92
Spanish	<u>39</u>	<u>0.31</u>
Total	12,618	100.00
=====	=====	=====

498. Several special issues of the PCT Gazette, containing consolidated information of a general character and the PCT Preliminary Examination Guidelines were published during the period under review.

499. The PCT Applicant's Guide, a handbook for the users of the PCT system, continued to be updated on a regular basis by the International Bureau in Chinese, English, French, German and Japanese.

500. During the period under review, computer equipment was installed in WIPO's Publication, Sales and Distribution Unit, which will allow for the printing of copies of PCT pamphlets on demand from juke-boxes contained in ESPACE-WORLD CD-ROMs, using software developed by the United Kingdom Patent Office. The computerized system will also allow for printing out of invoices for a range of publications sold by the International Bureau.

501. Training and Promotion Meetings with PCT Users. In the first half of 1993, twenty-six information and training seminars on the promotion and use of the PCT (representing some 38 training days for over 1,250 legal and paralegal persons, as well as representatives from industry) were organized for patent attorneys and other persons from the legal profession and industry, in France, Germany, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Uruguay.

502. In addition to the activities enumerated above aimed at promoting the use of the PCT, government officials from the following countries who visited WIPO were briefed on the PCT and its operations, or were provided with



training: Algeria, Armenia, Belarus, Bulgaria, China, Estonia, Germany, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Latvia, Malta, Mexico, Republic of Macedonia (the former Yugoslav Republic), Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Turkey, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam.

503. In addition, government officials from China, Spain and the United States of America visited WIPO in April and June to discuss PCT operations. In the case of Spain, discussions focused on the work of an International Searching Authority and International Preliminary Examination Authority under the PCT.

#### Development of the PCT System

504. The PCT Committee for Administrative and Legal Matters (PCT/CAL) held its fifth session in Geneva from May 24 to 27, 1993. The following 25 States members of the Committee, namely, Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, Viet Nam, and the EPO, in its capacity as an International Searching and Preliminary Examining Authority, were represented at the session. The following four States, members of the Paris Union, were represented by observers: Chile, China, Indonesia and Libya. The following one intergovernmental and six non-governmental international organizations were represented by observers: UNCTAD, AIPPI, CNIPA, EPI, FCPA, FEMIPPI and FICPI.

505. The Committee discussed proposed amendments to the PCT Regulations which would give applicants from all PCT Contracting States the option, from January 1, 1994, of filing international applications with the International Bureau as receiving Office, as an alternative to filing with the competent national (including regional) Offices as receiving Offices. The Committee decided to propose amendments, including a new Rule 19.4, which further protects applicants by providing that an international application filed by an applicant from a PCT Contracting State with a "non-competent" receiving Office would be transmitted by that Office to the International Bureau as receiving Office and the date of receipt by the "non-competent" Office would then be considered as the date of receipt by the International Bureau. The proposed amendments will be considered by the PCT Assembly in September 1993.

506. The Committee also considered two proposals to amend Rule 91.1 to provide for the rectification of obvious errors in the request or demand if the competent authority was satisfied that what was offered was what was intended and that the rectification was obvious from a comparison with any paper relating to the international application existing at the time of filing the request or the demand. Although many delegations expressed sympathy for the general spirit of the proposals, no agreement was reached concerning them. In contrast, the Committee generally agreed that possibilities for further improvements in specific remedies should be studied.

507. The Committee also discussed proposed amendments to the PCT Regulations to provide for the electronic filing of international applications under the Electronic Application System (EASY) project. Although the Committee welcomed the development of an electronic filing system for international applications and expressed general support for the implementation plan, it agreed that consideration of amendments to the Regulations concerning electronic filing



should be deferred until some further experience had been gained in the implementation of the first stage of EASY's development.

508. The PCT Committee for Technical Cooperation (PCT/CTC) held its fifteenth session in Geneva from June 3 to 11, 1993. The following 27 members of the Committee were represented at the session: Australia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America and European Patent Office (EPO). The Commission of the European Communities (CEC), the Patent Documentation Group (PDG) and the publishers of the journal "World Patent Information" were represented by observers.

509. The Committee approved a new list of periodicals established under Rule 34.1(b)(iii) (Minimum Documentation) of the PCT.

510. The Committee considered a proposal to review the 1920 cut-off date for minimum documentation under PCT Rule 34. However, as studies undertaken by a number of patent offices had shown that recent search reports contained a significant number of citations of documents which had been published prior to 1940, particularly in certain technical fields, it was decided that no change should be made to the present cut-off date.

511. The Committee also discussed matters related to the use of optical discs as data carriers for the exchange, between patent offices, of patent documents which form part of the PCT minimum documentation under PCT Rule 34.1(c)(vi).

512. The Meeting of International Authorities under the PCT (PCT/MIA) held its third session in Geneva from June 21 to 25, 1993.

513. The following eight International Authorities under the PCT were represented at the session: the Australian Industrial Property Organization (AIPO), the Austrian Patent Office, the Committee for Patents and Trademarks of the Russian Federation (ROSPATENT), the European Patent Office (EPO), the Japanese Patent Office, the Swedish Patent Office, the United Kingdom Patent Office (which will cease to act as an International Preliminary Examining Authority after disposing of the pending cases for which demands have been filed with it before June 1, 1993) and the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) in their capacities as both International Searching and Preliminary Examining Authorities under the PCT. The Chinese Patent Office was represented as an observer in the expectation that that Office will start acting as an International Searching and Preliminary Examining Authority under the PCT on January 1, 1994, when China is expected to become bound by the PCT.

514. The Meeting agreed that certain Sections of the Administrative Instructions, certain PCT Forms and certain of the PCT Search Guidelines should be modified. Among the more significant modifications, the Meeting agreed to modify the Administrative Instructions to make more uniform the practice of marking replacement sheets containing amendments submitted in connection with international preliminary examination. Also, the Meeting agreed to modify the demand form by pre-marking the check-box "all eligible States" and removing the supplemental box containing the list of PCT Contracting States bound by Chapter II, thus further protecting applicants from mistakes which could preclude their use of Chapter II.



515. The Meeting did not consider in detail the PCT Preliminary Examination Guidelines inasmuch as the USPTO explained that the existing Guidelines conflict in several respects with its national practice, but that Office agreed to submit concrete proposals for future modifications of the Guidelines.

516. The Meeting further agreed to a uniform manner of handling comparative test results during international preliminary examination and referred the question of how to deal with the filing of two demands with two competent International Preliminary Examining Authorities to the PCT Committee for Administrative and Legal Matters (PCT/CAL) for further study.

#### Madrid System (Madrid (International Registration of Marks) Agreement and Madrid Protocol)

##### Objective

517. The objective is to provide the services that the International Bureau has to secure under the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks ("the Madrid Agreement") and under the Protocol of 1989 Relating to that Agreement ("the Protocol"), once the Protocol enters into effect.

##### Activities

518. Application of Rule 38 of the Regulations under the Madrid Agreement (Madrid Regulations) (Successor States). In response to notices sent by the International Bureau in 1992 under Rule 38 of the Madrid Regulations, the following numbers of requests for continuation of the effects of international registrations in the following countries were received by the International Bureau in the first six months of 1993: 33,238 for Croatia, 33,330 for Slovenia and 12,107 for Ukraine.

519. In February, March and June, in accordance with the said Rule, the International Bureau sent notices to owners of, respectively, 109,793 international registrations containing a territorial extension to Czechoslovakia; 41,414 international registrations containing a territorial extension to the Soviet Union and 41,299 international registrations containing territorial extensions to the Soviet Union--having effect before the indicated dates--informing them of the possibility to request, within six months of the said notices, the continuation of the effects of such registrations in, respectively, the Czech Republic, in Slovakia or in both countries; Kazakhstan and Belarus.

520. By June 30, in response to the above-mentioned notices, the following numbers of requests for continuation of the effects of such international registrations in the following countries had been received by the International Bureau: 26,246 for the Czech Republic, 25,704 for Slovakia, 4,244 for Kazakhstan, and 2,150 for Belarus.

##### Administration

521. The International Bureau continued to perform its tasks under the Madrid Agreement during the period under review. The total number of registrations effected was 7,607, and the total number of renewals 2,177. The total number of registrations and renewals was therefore 9,784, as compared with 10,529 in



the corresponding period in 1992. The total number of changes recorded in the International Register of Marks was 21,632, as compared with 16,046 in the corresponding period of 1992. The total number of refusals recorded was 24,416, as compared with 24,694 in the corresponding period in 1992. As the average number of countries covered in each international registration was 10, the international registrations effected in the first half of 1993 had the equivalent effect of some 97,840 national registrations.

522. The table below breaks down the number of registrations and renewals effected during the first six months of 1993 according to the country of origin of the owner of the registration or of the owner of the renewed registration, together with the corresponding percentages:

<u>Registrations</u>		<u>Country of Origin or of Owner</u>	<u>Renewals</u>		<u>Total</u>	
<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent.</u>		<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent.</u>	<u>Registr./Renewals</u>	<u>Number</u>
1,911	25.14	France	570	26.18	2,481	25.35
1,822	23.95	Germany	722	33.16	2,544	26.01
1,087	14.30	Benelux countries	267	12.26	1,354	13.83
895	11.78	Italy	131	6.01	1,026	10.48
828	10.88	Switzerland	254	11.66	1,082	11.05
514	6.77	Spain	93	4.27	607	6.20
324	4.27	Austria	73	3.38	397	4.05
39	0.51	Liechtenstein	14	0.65	53	0.54
35	0.46	Hungary	8	0.36	43	0.43
34	0.44	China	-	-	34	0.34
17	0.22	Poland	-	-	17	0.17
21	0.28	Czechoslovakia*	-	-	21	0.21
16	0.21	Czech Republic	15	0.69	31	0.31
14	0.18	Portugal	15	0.69	29	0.29
12	0.15	Monaco	4	0.19	16	0.16
12	0.15	Russian Federation	-	-	12	0.12
10	0.13	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	-	-	10	0.10
6	0.07	Morocco	7	0.33	13	0.13
3	0.03	San Marino	1	0.04	4	0.04
3	0.03	Romania	1	0.04	4	0.04
3	0.03	Slovenia	2	0.09	5	0.05
1	0.01	Bulgaria	-	-	1	0.01
<u>7,607</u>	<u>100.00</u>		<u>2,177</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>9,784</u>	<u>100.00</u>
=====	=====		=====	=====	=====	=====

#### Use of Computers

523. The archiving and publishing system, using digital optical discs, known as MINOS (Marks INformation Optically Stored), which was set up by the

\* The indication of Czechoslovakia in this table results from the fact that certain international registrations were effected in the first two months of 1993, based on international applications filed in 1992.



International Bureau in order to rationalize the management and operation of the documentation and to improve and facilitate access to the files of international registrations and their publication, has been fully operational since February 1992.

524. The MINOS system was further extended and improved. A second juke-box and a second server were installed to provide increased capacity and security for optically-stored data and to improve still faster response times. The backlog scanning of 120,967 international trademark registration files (amounting to some 1,200,887 pages scanned and optically stored) was finalized in the period under review.

525. During the period under review, the full computerization of the current International Trademark Register kept by the International Bureau was completed. The entry and validation of data relating to some 280,000 international registrations in force in the SEMIRA (System of Electronic Marks' Interrogation, Registration and Admistration) data base were completed in May. Since each international registration file consists of an average of nine pages, those data represent the equivalent of 2.5 million pages.

526. The SEMIRA data base contains the complete history of each international registration in force, amounting to a total of 1.7 billion encoded characters. The tremendous work of putting the SEMIRA system into operation was carried out by the International Bureau in several stages. The first stage, which began in September 1981, only provided for entering data relating to new registrations. In the course of the second stage, which started in September 1983, data relating to registrations in force were also entered upon their renewal. During the third stage, which began in January 1986, data relating to registrations in force which had been modified were, in addition, entered in the system simultaneously with the administrative procedure of modification. As from June 1993, data relating to new international registrations, renewals, refusals, as well as all modifications relating to international registrations in force are entered progressively as the administrative procedure proceeds.

527. Madrid CD-ROM Product. The ROMARIN CD-ROM (Read-Only Memory of Madrid Actualized Registry Information) amounts to what is known as the "automated International Register of Marks." Since May 1992, ROMARIN CD-ROMs, containing all the relevant data of each international mark registered in the International Register of Marks maintained by WIPO under the Madrid Agreement, including figurative elements of marks, if any (called "biblio discs"), have been issued on a monthly basis. Fourteen such discs had been issued at the end of the period under review.

528. Digitalizing of the backlog image data base (amounting to some 100,000 images) was also completed during the first six months of 1993. The first disc containing the "backlog images" ("images disc") will be issued in July 1993 together with the monthly "biblio disc."

529. During the period under review,, cooperation in the use of computers and CD-ROM products in respect of the Madrid Agreement and the Madrid Protocol was discussed in several meetings between WIPO and various government officials in Geneva, Munich, Paris and Washington.



530. In March, a WIPO official had discussions with officials of the Austrian Trademark Office in Vienna on a joint WIPO/Austrian Patent Office project for a CD-ROM intended to contain both international trademark registrations with a territorial extension to Austria and nationally-effected Austrian trademark registrations.

#### Information and Promotion Services

531. Publications. The review Les Marques internationales (in paper form, on microfiche and on a computer medium), containing the publication of registrations of marks, renewals, changes, refusals and invalidations recorded in the International Register of Marks, continued to appear every month. As of June 30, 1993, there were 1,520 subscribers of the review.

532. During the period under review, the International Bureau continued to publish updates to the Guide to the International Registration of Marks in English, French and German.

533. Government officials from the following countries and representatives of the following non-governmental organizations who visited WIPO were briefed on the Madrid Agreement and its operations, or were provided with training, including the use of WIPO's ROMARIN CD-ROM or SEMIRA and MINOS systems: Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Estonia, France, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, the Republic of Macedonia (the former Yugoslav Republic), the Republic of Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Ukraine, the United Kingdom, Uzbekistan, INTA and UNICE.

#### Application of the Madrid Protocol

534. The International Bureau continued work on the basic analysis for the preparation of a computerized system which will be used once the Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement enters into force. Work on drafting the User's Requirements has proceeded at the same pace as the preparation of the Madrid Protocol Regulations proceeds.

535. MAPS (Madrid Agreement and Protocol System) and MATCHES (MAPS Assisted Translation and Classification (Help for Examiners) System) Projects. In the context of the preparations for the coming into force of the Madrid Protocol and in cooperation with the Intellectual Property Directorate of the Consumer and Business Affairs Canada, a computerized system was developed which facilitates the automatic classification and translation (English to French and French to English) of terms appearing in the lists of goods and services under the Nice Classification. Further progress was made in the analysis defined for the requirements and in the writing of software programs to assist in the computerized processing of registrations, renewals and modifications under new Regulations being prepared to implement the Madrid Protocol.

#### Hague System (Hague (International Deposit of Industrial Designs) Agreement)

##### Objective

536. The objective is to provide the services that the International Bureau has to secure under the Hague Agreement Concerning the International



Deposit of Industrial Designs ("the Hague Agreement"). An additional objective is to further develop the Hague system in order to simplify, to an even greater extent, the international deposit of industrial designs.

Activities

Administration

537. During the first half of 1993, the number of industrial design deposits was 1,821 (1992: 1,708) and the number of renewals/prolongations 853 (1992: 712), representing an increase of 6.62% and 19.80%, respectively, in relation to the 1992 six-month figures.

538. During the period under review, the International Bureau continued to perform its tasks under the Hague Agreement, in particular the registration and monthly publication (in the periodical International Designs Bulletin/Bulletin des dessins et modèles internationaux) of industrial designs deposited with it. As of June 30, 1993, there were 410 subscribers to the monthly publication.

539. The table below shows the international deposits and renewals/prolongations, by country of origin, effected by the International Bureau during the period under review.

<u>International Deposits</u>		<u>Country of Origin</u>	<u>Renewals/ Prolongations</u>		<u>Total Dep./Ren./Prol.</u>	
<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>		<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent.</u>
553	30.37	Germany	214	25.08	767	28.68
373	20.48	France	253	29.66	626	23.42
299	16.42	Benelux countries	109	12.78	408	15.26
284	15.60	Switzerland	158	18.52	442	16.52
230	12.63	Italy	73	8.56	303	11.33
78	4.28	Spain	40	4.70	118	4.41
2	0.11	Monaco	-	-	2	0.08
2	0.11	Liechtenstein	6	0.70	8	0.30
1,821	100%		853	100%	2,674	100%
=====	=====		=====	=====	=====	=====

Use of Computers

540. In 1992, a study on the development of a computer system for the operation of the Registry kept under the Hague Agreement, including, in particular, the registration of deposits and renewals, the production of communications and notifications, and the preparation for publication of the periodical, was completed by the International Bureau. The first phase of the proposed system will be implemented in the second half of 1993.



### Information and Promotion Services

541. During the period under review, the International Bureau continued to publish updates to the Guide to the International Deposit of Industrial Designs in English and French.

542. Government officials from Armenia, Austria, Bulgaria, Estonia, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Latvia, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Ukraine and Uzbekistan visited WIPO and were, inter alia, briefed or given training on the Hague system and its operations.

### Development of the Hague System

543. The Committee of Experts on the Development of the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs held its third session in Geneva from April 26 to 30, 1993.

544. Thirteen States members of the Hague Union were represented at the session: Belgium, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, France, Germany, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Netherlands, Romania, Senegal, Spain, Switzerland. Eighteen States members of the Paris Union were represented by observers: Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, China, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Norway, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States of America. Representatives of GATT, BBDM and the CEC took part in the session in an observer capacity. Representatives of the following 17 non-governmental organizations took part in the session in an observer capacity: ABA, AIPLA, AIPPI, CELIBRIDE, CNIPA, COMITEXTIL, ECTA, FCPA, FICPI, ICC, ICSID, JDPA, MPI, TVS, UEPIP, UNICE, UNIFAB.

545. The Committee discussed in detail a "Draft New Act of the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs" (document H/CE/III/2) drawn up by the International Bureau of WIPO on the basis of the outcome of the previous sessions of the Committee of Experts.

546. The meeting commended the International Bureau on its endeavour to reach, in the draft new Act submitted to the Committee of Experts, solutions which sought to accommodate the various requirements of different national systems. It expressed the hope that the next draft of the draft new Act would further this process and thereby lay the basis for a system for the international registration of industrial designs which would have a broadly-based geographical application.

### FRT System (Film Register Treaty)

#### Objective

547. The objective is to provide the services that the International Bureau has to secure under the Treaty on the International Registration of Audiovisual Works (the "Film Register Treaty").



ActivitiesAdministration

548. During the period under review, 37 applications were received, which all led to corresponding registrations. The total number of registrations effected since the opening of the Registry on September 1, 1991, is 397.

Information and Promotion Meetings

549. On the occasion of various events, WIPO officials explained the purpose and operation of the FRT, in particular at the 13th Panafrican Film and Television Festival (FESPACO) in Ouagadougou in February, where a paper on the International Film Registry as a means of expanding trade in films and of fighting piracy was presented.

Assembly of the FRT Union

550. On May 13, 1993, the Assembly of the Union of the International Registration of Audiovisual Works (Film Register Treaty (FRT) Union) held its third (2nd extraordinary) session at the headquarters of WIPO.

551. All seven member States of the Assembly were represented at the session: Argentina, Austria, Burkina Faso, Czech Republic, France, Mexico, Slovakia. In addition, six States participated as observer States: Chile, Colombia, Hungary, Libya, Sweden, the United States of America. Brazil also participated as an observer; it became party to the Treaty in June. The following four non-governmental organizations were also represented at the session: AIDAA, FERA, FIAPF, IFPI.

552. The discussions took place on the basis of a Memorandum prepared by the International Bureau and entitled "Possible Suspension of the Application of the Treaty Between the Republic of Austria and WIPO Mentioned in Article 3(3) of the FRT."

553. The Assembly adopted the following decision:

554. "Until any further decision by the Assembly of the FRT Union,

(a) the application of the Treaty between the Republic of Austria and WIPO concerning the International Film Registry shall be suspended;

(b) in 1993 no ordinary session of the Assembly of the FRT Union shall be convened; but from 1995 onwards, ordinary sessions shall be convened again;

(c) the payment of the expenses of delegates to the Assembly of the FRT Union shall be suspended for any future sessions of the Assembly."

555. The session of the Assembly was preceded by the third session of the Consultative Committee of the FRT Union which was also held on May 13, 1993, at the headquarters of WIPO. The Consultative Committee advised the Assembly that it endorsed the above-mentioned Memorandum prepared by the International Bureau.

[Part IV follows]



PART IV: PROMOTION OF WORLDWIDE RECOGNITION OF AND RESPECT FOR  
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY; COOPERATION WITH STATES AND INTERNATIONAL  
ORGANIZATIONS; STAFF AND SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

Adherences to Treaties Administered by WIPO; Cooperation with States and  
International Organizations

Objective

556. The general objective is to promote the realization of the importance of and the benefits of intellectual property--both industrial property and copyright--for the social, economic and cultural progress of any country.
557. Natural avenues leading to such benefits consist of promoting adherences to the treaties administered by WIPO by countries not yet party to them, and WIPO cooperating with both States and with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

Activities

Promotion of Adherences to WIPO-Administered Treaties

558. During the period January 1 to August 4, WIPO continued to promote accession by States to the above-mentioned treaties. In addition to the activities referred to below in relation to specific treaties, discussions on such accession took place during WIPO missions to various countries, particularly developing countries, in meetings with Permanent Missions of States in Geneva and in contacts with delegations of States at intergovernmental meetings. Notes concerning the advantages of accession to certain treaties were prepared and sent to the interested authorities of a number of countries.
559. Following the deposit of instruments of accession or ratification, or declarations of continued application during the period under review, the countries listed below became or will become bound by the treaties named on the dates indicated.

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

560. In respect of the WIPO Convention: Armenia, on April 22, 1993; Bolivia, on July 6, 1993; Czech Republic, on January 1, 1993; Latvia, on January 21, 1993; Republic of Macedonia (the former Yugoslav Republic), on September 8, 1993; Republic of Moldova, on December 25, 1991; Saint Lucia, on August 21, 1993; Slovakia, on January 1, 1993; Uzbekistan, on December 25, 1991.
561. As a result, 140 States are party to the WIPO Convention: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland,



India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Macedonia (the former Yugoslav Republic), Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Treaties Providing for the Substantive Protection of Intellectual Property

562. Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property. In respect of the said Convention: Belarus, on December 25, 1991; Bolivia, on November 4, 1993; Czech Republic, on January 1, 1993; Latvia, on September 7, 1993; Republic of Macedonia (the former Yugoslav Republic), on September 8, 1991; Republic of Moldova, on December 25, 1991; Slovakia, on June 1, 1993.

563. As a result, 113 States are party to the Paris Convention: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Holy See, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Macedonia (the former Yugoslav Republic), Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, San Marino, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

564. Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works. In respect of the said Convention: Bolivia, on November 4, 1993; Czech Republic, on January 1, 1993; Gambia, on March 7, 1993; Kenya, on June 11, 1993; Nigeria, on September 14, 1993; Republic of Macedonia (the former Yugoslav Republic), on September 8, 1991; Saint Lucia, on August 24, 1993; Slovakia, on January 1, 1993; Switzerland, on September 25, 1993 (1971 (Paris) Act).

565. As a result, 100 States are party to the Berne Convention: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary,



Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Macedonia (the former Yugoslav Republic), Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

566. Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure. In respect of the said Treaty: Czech Republic, on January 1, 1993; Greece, on October 30, 1993; Poland, on September 22, 1993; Slovakia, on January 1, 1993.

567. As a result, 26 States are party to the Budapest Treaty: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America.

568. Rome Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations (Rome Convention). In respect of the said Convention: Czech Republic, on January 1, 1993; Greece, on January 6, 1993; Netherlands, on October 12, 1993; Nigeria, on October 29, 1993; Slovakia, on January 1, 1993; Switzerland, on September 24, 1993.

569. As a result, 43 States are party to the Rome Convention: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Uruguay.

570. Geneva Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms. In respect of the said Convention: China, on April 30, 1993; Cyprus, on September 30, 1993; Czech Republic, on January 1, 1993; Netherlands, on October 12, 1993; Slovakia, on January 1, 1993; Switzerland, on September 30, 1993.

571. As a result, 48 States are party to the Geneva Convention: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Guatemala, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire.

572. Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol. In respect of the said Treaty: Belarus, on December 25, 1991.

573. As a result, 33 States are party to the Nairobi Treaty: Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Belarus, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Greece, Guatemala,



India, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Mexico, Oman, Qatar, Russian Federation, San Marino, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Syria, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Uruguay.

Treaties Establishing International Classifications in the Field of Inventions, Marks and Industrial Designs

574. Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks. In respect of the said Agreement: Czech Republic, on January 1, 1993; Republic of Macedonia (the former Yugoslav Republic), on September 8, 1991; Slovakia, on January 1, 1993.

575. As a result, 37 States are party to the Nice Agreement: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Republic of Macedonia (the former Yugoslav Republic), Tunisia, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

576. Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs. In respect of the said Agreement: Czech Republic, on January 1, 1993; Republic of Macedonia (the former Yugoslav Republic), on September 8, 1991; Slovakia, on January 1, 1993.

577. As a result, 20 States are party to the Locarno Agreement: Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Republic of Macedonia (the former Yugoslav Republic), Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia.

Treaties Establishing Systems Whose Use Makes the Protection of Intellectual Property Rights on the International Level More Secure and Less Expensive than Separate Applications for Registrations in National Registers

578. Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT). In respect of the PCT: Belarus, on December 25, 1991; Czech Republic, on January 1, 1993; Latvia, on September 7, 1993; Niger, on March 21, 1993; Slovakia, on January 1, 1993; Viet Nam, on March 10, 1993.

579. As a result, 59 States are party to the PCT: Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Monaco, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal, Slovakia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America, Viet Nam.

580. Madrid (International Registration of Marks) Agreement. In respect of the said Agreement: Belarus, on December 25, 1991; Czech Republic, on January 1, 1993; Republic of Macedonia (the former Yugoslav Republic), on September 8, 1991; Slovakia, on January 1, 1993.



581. As a result, 36 States are party to the Madrid Agreement: Algeria, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Kazakhstan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Macedonia (the former Yugoslav Republic), Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sudan, Switzerland, Ukraine, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia.

582. Hague (International Deposit of Industrial Designs) Agreement. In respect of the said Agreement: Côte d'Ivoire, on May 30, 1993.

583. As a result, 22 States are party to the Hague Agreement: Belgium, Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, France, Germany, Holy See, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Romania, Senegal, Spain, Suriname, Switzerland, Tunisia.

584. Film Register Treaty (Treaty on the International Registration of Audiovisual Works). In respect of the said Treaty: Brazil, on June 26, 1993.

585. As a result, eight States are party to the Film Register Treaty: Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Czech Republic, France, Mexico, Slovakia.

#### Cooperation with States and International Organizations

##### States

586. Armenia. In May, two government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the situation of industrial property protection in Armenia and the possible continued application of certain WIPO-administered treaties to the country.

587. Australia. In June, two government officials had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on the modernization of the Australian trademark system. They were also given a demonstration of the computerized systems and CD-ROM products used at WIPO for the international registration of marks.

588. Austria. In January, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Vienna to discuss with officials of the Austrian Patent Office possible cooperation in the field of CD-ROM technology and to give a demonstration of WIPO's ROMARIN CD-ROM product.

589. In March, a WIPO official had discussions with officials of the Austrian Patent Office in Vienna on a joint WIPO/Austrian Patent Office project for a CD-ROM intended to contain both international trademark registrations with a territorial extension to Austria and nationally-effected Austrian trademark registrations.

590. In June, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on Austria's possible accession to the Hague Agreement.

591. Baltic States. In January, a WIPO official participated, as a speaker, in the Industrial Property Protection Seminar organized in Riga by the Nordic Council of Ministers for the Baltic States.



592. In April, a WIPO official had discussions with government officials in Vilnius on the preparations for a Regional Workshop for the Baltic States on the Exercise, Administration and Enforcement of Copyright and Neighboring Rights to be held in Vilnius from June 2 to 4, 1993.

593. In May, a WIPO official attended in Oslo the Meeting on Coordination of Technical and Economic Assistance to the Baltic States convened by the Norwegian Patent Office for the purposes of coordinating, in particular for 1993, financial and other assistance provided by the Nordic countries (Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden) and WIPO and the EPO to the Baltic States (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania).

594. WIPO Regional Workshop for the Baltic States on the Exercise, Administration and Enforcement of Copyright and Neighboring Rights (Vilnius). From June 2 to 4, 1993, WIPO organized in Vilnius, in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture and Education of Lithuania, and with the assistance of the Finnish Copyright Institute and the Polar Music Fund of Sweden, a WIPO Regional Workshop for the Baltic States on the Exercise, Administration and Enforcement of Copyright and Neighboring Rights. Some 50 participants, from government departments, copyright associations and writers' unions from Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, participated in the Workshop. Papers were presented by WIPO consultants from Denmark, Finland, Sweden, experts from the three Baltic States, and by two WIPO officials. Another WIPO official also participated in the Workshop.

595. Bulgaria. In February, two government officials visited WIPO to discuss with WIPO officials cooperation to further develop the industrial property system in Bulgaria.

596. In March, at the request of the government authorities, the International Bureau prepared and sent to them a note containing comments and proposals concerning the draft copyright law of Bulgaria.

597. In April, a member of Parliament had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on issues relating to the country's patent and industrial designs laws and on the revision of its Copyright Law.

598. In May, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Sofia to observe the trademark operations of the Patent Office and to discuss with government officials the computerization of those operations. This mission was preceded by a mission by the same WIPO official, accompanied by a government official from Bulgaria, to the German Patent Office in Munich to discuss with government officials the progress made in the computerization of the German Office's trademark operations.

599. In May, at the request of the government authorities, the International Bureau prepared and sent to them a draft law on industrial designs.

600. Central and Eastern European Countries. In January, two WIPO officials attended in Bucharest the first Joint Meeting Concerning the Regional Industrial Property Programme (RIPP) for Central and Eastern Europe organized by the State Office for Inventions and Trademarks of Romania, in its capacity of coordinator of the Programme, in cooperation with the EPO.

601. Interstate Council on the Protection of Industrial Property (Moscow). In May, the Director General, accompanied by two other WIPO officials,



attended the first session of the Interstate Council on the Protection of Industrial Property convened in Moscow. The session was chaired by the Chairman of the State Patent Office of Ukraine, and attended by the representatives of the signatory States of the Agreement on Measures on the Protection of Industrial Property, of March 12, 1993, namely, Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Tadjikistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan (9). Azerbaidjan and Turkmenistan were represented by observers.

602. The Interstate Council established an Interstate Office for the Protection of Industrial Property and appointed Mr. Viktor Blinnikov, First Deputy Chairman of the Committee for Patents and Trademarks of the Russian Federation (ROSPATENT), as its head.

603. Furthermore, the Interstate Council set up a working group entrusted with the task of drawing up the first draft of a treaty for the establishment of a regional patent system.

604. In June, two officials of the said Council and a government official from the Russian Federation had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva concerning the plans for the establishment of a regional patent system.

605. Czech Republic. In June, a WIPO official had discussions with government officials in Prague on the organization of a regional seminar for central European countries (Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia) on the adaptation of the copyright and neighboring rights system to the conditions and requirements of market economy, scheduled to be held in Prague in September.

606. Estonia. In March, two government officials had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on the industrial property legislation of Estonia and the country's adherence to certain WIPO-administered treaties.

607. France. In January, four WIPO officials visited Paris for discussions with officials of the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI) on activities to be financed in 1993 by a special contribution from the Government of France to the development cooperation activities of WIPO in the field of industrial property.

608. Germany. In April, at the invitation of the Government of Germany, the Director General, who was accompanied by another WIPO official, visited Bonn and received from the Minister of Justice the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany. After the ceremony, the Director General had discussions with the Minister and government officials on cooperation between Germany and WIPO.

609. Hungary. In March, five government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on WIPO's activities in Central and Eastern European countries.

610. Italy. In March, two government officials visited WIPO to discuss with the Director General and other WIPO officials cooperation between Italy and WIPO in the field of intellectual property.



611. Japan. In March, two government officials had discussions in Geneva with the Director General and other WIPO officials on cooperation between Japan and WIPO in the field of copyright and, more particularly, the establishment of a new fund-in-trust (for 1993-94) for WIPO's development cooperation activities in the said field. The said new trust fund arrangement was subsequently approved in July.

612. In April, two WIPO officials participated in the Evaluation and Planning Meeting with officials of the Japanese Patent Office (JPO) in Tokyo, covering the activities under the 1992-93 funds-in-trust arrangement that was established from a voluntary contribution of the Government of Japan to the development cooperation program of WIPO in the field of industrial property. The Meeting evaluated the activities undertaken under the funds-in-trust arrangement covering the Japanese fiscal year April 1992 to March 1993 and discussed the draft work plan under the proposed funds-in-trust arrangement for 1993-94.

613. In May, two government officials held further discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the said draft work plan in the field of industrial property, which was subsequently approved, and a trust fund arrangement for 1993-94, which was subsequently signed, in July.

614. Kazakhstan. In February, a government official had discussions in Geneva with the Director General and other WIPO officials on the continued application of certain WIPO-administered treaties, the drafting of an announcement on the protection of industrial property in Kazakhstan and future cooperation with WIPO.

615. Latvia. In May, two government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the situation of industrial property protection in Latvia and the country's possible accession to certain WIPO-administered treaties.

616. In June, a government official handed over to WIPO officials in Geneva Latvia's instrument of accession to the Paris Convention and the PCT. He also had discussions with several WIPO officials on the possible continued application of other WIPO-administered treaties to Latvia.

617. Lithuania. In March, a WIPO official presented a paper on the PCT and the Paris Convention at a Seminar on Intellectual Property Protection organized in Vilnius by the Nordic Council of Ministers in cooperation with the patent offices of Lithuania, Denmark, Finland and Norway, and with the assistance of the EPO and WIPO.

618. Malta. In June, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva concerning Malta's new patent legislation.

619. Mongolia. In late March and early April, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Ulaanbaatar to provide training to patent examiners and trademark examiners in the use of the CD-ROM workstations and CD-ROMs supplied by WIPO to that Office under the PCT and the Madrid Agreement. He also discussed computerization of the Mongolian Patent and Trademark Office operations with government officials.

620. Portugal. In April, on the occasion of the WIPO Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Portuguese-Speaking African Countries held in



Lisbon, a WIPO official had discussions with members of the Faculty of Law of Lisbon University on the teaching of intellectual property.

621. Republic of Macedonia (the former Yugoslav Republic). In February, two government officials visited WIPO and discussed with the Director General matters of mutual interest.

622. Republic of Moldova. In June, two government officials handed over to the Director General in Geneva the Republic of Moldova's declaration of continued application of the WIPO and Paris Conventions. Discussions were held on industrial property protection in the country and the possible continued application of other WIPO-administered treaties to the Republic of Moldova.

623. Romania. In January, a WIPO official had discussions in Bucharest with the staff of the Trademark Department of the State Office for Inventions and Trademarks on the computerization of trademark operations and gave a demonstration of WIPO's ROMARIN CD-ROM product.

624. In April, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva concerning the International Classification for Industrial Designs under the Locarno Agreement.

625. In May, at the request of the government authorities, the International Bureau prepared and sent to them comments on the draft copyright law.

626. In June, at the request of the Copyright Office of Romania, the International Bureau organized a study tour to the headquarters of WIPO for an official of the said Office, who had discussions with WIPO officials on copyright questions of mutual interest, in particular droit de suite.

627. Russian Federation. In January, at the request of the government authorities, the International Bureau prepared and sent to them comments on the draft copyright law.

628. In April, a WIPO official attended, in Moscow, the International Conference on the Protection of Industrial Property and Innovations in Russia, jointly organized by the Russian Patent Office, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Russian Federation, the Russian National Group of AIPPI and the Association of Innovation Enterprises.

629. Also in April, two officials from the Committee for Patents and Trademarks (ROSPATENT) visited WIPO and had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials, in particular on the implementation of the Agreement on the Creation of an Interstate Council on the Protection of Industrial Property signed on March 12, 1993, in Moscow, by Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan. They also discussed WIPO's possible role in establishing a common industrial property system for those countries.

630. In May, the Director General, accompanied by two other WIPO officials and a WIPO consultant from the Russian Federation, had discussions in Moscow with the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Science and Modern Technology of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation and other government officials on intellectual property matters. The Director General called on the First Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Soviet, with whom he discussed copyright



legislative matters and the Russian Federation's possible accession to the Berne Convention. Also, the Director General called on the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

631. During his stay in Moscow, the Director General was awarded the degree of Doctor honoris causa of the Institute of State and Law of the Academy of Sciences of the Russian Federation in a ceremony which was attended by some 150 people. The Director General also had discussions with the officials of the said Institute on cooperation between WIPO and the Institute, in particular in the organization of a seminar on contemporary trends in intellectual property law in Moscow in early 1994.

632. Also in May, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on WIPO's activities in favor of Central and Eastern European countries.

633. San Marino. In March, four government officials visited WIPO to discuss with the Director General and another WIPO official cooperation between San Marino and WIPO, particularly in respect of the possible establishment, by San Marino, of new legislation in the field of industrial property.

634. Slovakia. In March, three government officials had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation between Slovakia and WIPO in the modernization of the country's industrial property legislation.

635. Slovenia. In March, two government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on Slovenia's membership in WIPO-administered treaties and on cooperation between that country and WIPO.

636. In April, three government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation between Slovenia and WIPO and questions relating to the protection of industrial property in Slovenia.

637. In May, a WIPO official had discussions in Ljubljana with officials of the Industrial Property Protection Office on the Slovenian translation of the International Classification for Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks established under the Nice Agreement and made a presentation on the Vienna Agreement Establishing an International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks.

638. In June, a government official had further discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the situation of industrial property protection in Slovenia.

639. Turkey. In March, a WIPO official attended in Ankara a project planning meeting under a new UNDP-financed national project for the strengthening of the industrial property system of Turkey. He also had discussions with government officials on the status of the draft patent legislation in connection with Turkey's possible accession to the PCT.

640. Also in March, the UNDP resident representative in Ankara had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the implementation of the project workplan and Turkey's possible accession to the PCT.



641. In May, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from the United Kingdom undertook a mission to Ankara to discuss with government officials and other interested circles the legal protection of computer software and other issues concerning the Turkish informatics sector. The mission was carried out in cooperation with the World Bank.
642. In June, WIPO organized, under the UNDP-financed country project, a study visit for three officials from the Industrial Property Department to the German Patent Office and the European Patent Office (EPO) in Munich and to WIPO in Geneva.
643. Ukraine. In February, at the request of the government authorities, the International Bureau prepared and sent to them comments on a draft law on copyright and neighboring rights.
644. In March, a government official, accompanied by the UNDP Resident Representative in Kiev, visited WIPO to discuss with the Director General and other WIPO officials cooperation between Ukraine and WIPO.
645. In April, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Kiev to discuss the new draft copyright law of Ukraine with government leaders and officials. Following this mission, the International Bureau sent its comments on the draft copyright law to the Government.
646. In May, three government officials had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on current questions concerning cooperation between WIPO and Ukraine in the field of copyright and neighboring rights and on the new draft copyright law.
647. In June, a government official had further discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on questions relating to industrial property protection in Ukraine and WIPO's cooperation in organizing a seminar for patent attorneys to be held in Kiev in November.
648. United Kingdom. In June, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva, in particular on the Madrid Protocol.
649. United States of America. In February, three government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva concerning the possible contents of the working documents for the Committees of Experts on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention and on a Possible Instrument on the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms, both to be held in June 1993.
650. In March, a WIPO official attended, as an observer, a hearing before the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Intellectual Property and Judicial Administration of the United States House of Representatives, in Washington, D.C., on a possible performance right in sound recordings and the rights of performers, issues which are proposed for inclusion in WIPO's possible instrument on the protection of the rights of performers and producers of phonograms.
651. In April, a WIPO official attended the Sixteenth Patent and Trademark Depository Library (PTDL) Conference organized by the United States Patent and Trademark Office in Washington, D.C., and gave a presentation on the ROMARIN (Read-Only Memory of Madrid Actualized Registry Information) CD-ROMS containing international registrations of marks effected under the Madrid Agreement.



652. Also in April, at the invitation of the Subcommittee on Intellectual Property and Judicial Administration of the United States House of Representatives' Committee on the Judiciary, in Washington, D.C., a WIPO official participated in a hearing on the questions of the right of distribution and the right of importation in respect of a possible Protocol to the Berne Convention.

653. In May, the Director General, accompanied by another WIPO official, testified in a hearing on Bill 2129 (Madrid Protocol Implementation Act) before the Subcommittee on Intellectual Property and Judicial Administration of the United States House of Representatives' Committee on the Judiciary, in Washington, D.C.

654. Also in May, a WIPO official testified on the principle of national treatment in respect of the proposed Protocol to the Berne Convention at a hearing before the Subcommittee on Intellectual Property and Judicial Administration of the United States House of Representatives' Committee on the Judiciary, in Washington, D.C. He was accompanied by another WIPO official.

655. Uzbekistan. In May, two government officials had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on the situation of industrial property protection in Uzbekistan and the possible continued application of certain WIPO-administered treaties to the country.

#### United Nations

656. The Director General and WIPO officials participated in the work of a number of inter-secretariat bodies of the United Nations system established for the purpose of facilitating coordination of the policies and activities of the organizations of the system. Those bodies included the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC), composed of the executive heads of all the organizations of the system under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, which met in April in Rome, the Organizational Committee of the ACC, which met in New York in February and in Rome in April, the Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (CCSQ) of the ACC which met in Geneva in March, CCSQ's Task Force on Support Costs, which met in Vienna in April, the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (Financial and Budgetary Questions) (CCAQ(FB)) which met in Vienna in March, CCAQ (Personnel and General Administrative Questions) (CCAQ(PER)), which met in New York in March, CCAQ (Subcommittee on Staff Training), which met in Vienna in May, and ACPAQ (Advisory Committee on Post Adjustment Questions), which met in New York in May.

657. In response to requests from the Secretariat of the United Nations in New York, WIPO provided information on its activities for inclusion in, inter alia, reports concerning environmental matters, assistance to least-developed countries and regional groupings of developing countries, cooperation with various developing regional organizations, the implementation of various resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly dealing with international economic development, development cooperation and so on.

658. Agenda 21 on Sustainable Development. As a follow-up to Agenda 21 which was adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in June 1992, the International Bureau has given emphasis, as appropriate, to the environmental aspects of questions relating to technology,



in certain activities in its development cooperation program. The existing program activities which are pertinent to those aspects are the following: the dissemination of information which explain intellectual property concepts and practices as they relate to the proprietary and non-proprietary features of technology; training courses or seminars dealing with various elements of technology transfer; preparation of technology profiles of selected fields of technology, including selected fields of "environment-friendly" technology, based on the technological information contained in patent documents.

659. United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development. In June, a WIPO official attended the first session of the Commission on Sustainable Development held in New York.

660. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). In May, a WIPO official attended, in Nairobi, the 17th session of the Governing Council of UNEP.

661. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). In January, a WIPO official attended the Standing Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries of UNCTAD held in Geneva.

662. In March, a WIPO official attended the second part of the 39th session of the UNCTAD's Trade and Development Board in Geneva.

663. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (Governing Council). In June, two WIPO officials attended the 40th Session of the UNDP Governing Council in New York. The WIPO officials also had discussions with various UNDP officials on UNDP-financed projects implemented by WIPO.

664. United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). In late June and early July, two WIPO officials attended in Geneva the Regular Session of ECOSOC and the High Level Segment.

665. United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). In June, two officials from UNIDO visited Geneva to gather information on WIPO's activities in favor of developing countries.

666. United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR). In March, two WIPO officials attended an Inter-Agency Seminar on the International Civil Service and the UN Common System organized by UNITAR in Geneva.

667. United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board (UNJSPB). In June, a member of the WIPO Staff Pension Committee and two WIPO officials attended the 45th session of the UNJSPB held in New York.

668. Joint Inspection Unit (JIU). During the period under review, the following reports of the JIU were received concerning, among other organizations, WIPO, and entitled "Field Representation of United Nations system Organizations: a more unitary approach," "Management of buildings in the United Nations system" and "Working with NGOs: operational activities for development of the United Nations system with non-governmental organizations and governments at the grassroots and national levels." The said JIU reports were distributed by the United Nations to all States members of WIPO and the Unions administered by WIPO, and are available for reference in the International Bureau.



669. During the same period, WIPO provided inputs for JIU studies on the assessment of accountability and oversight processes in the United Nations system, on an assessment of progress and prospects regarding contributions of the United Nations system to the economic, social and political advancement of women, on an analysis of technical co-operation among developing countries (TCDC), with special focus on Latin America and the Caribbean, on the sharing of common premises and services in the field by United Nations system organizations, and on an examination of the cost savings resulting from certain JIU recommendations. WIPO also gave comments to the JIU regarding the draft of the JIU report on working with non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

670. International Civil Service Commission (ICSC). In March, two WIPO officials attended the 37th session of the ICSC in New York.

671. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). In March, WIPO officials spoke to a group of GATT trainees on WIPO's norm-setting activities and development cooperation program at WIPO's headquarters.

672. International Labour Office (ILO). In March, a WIPO official attended a Consultative Meeting organized in Geneva by the ILO International Training Center (Turin) to discuss the aim and program of the Center's workshops.

673. In June, a WIPO official attended the Eightieth Session of the International Labour Conference in Geneva.

674. International Computing Center (ICC). In June, an official of ICC had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on questions of mutual interest.

675. World Meteorological Organization (WMO). In February, two WMO officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the intellectual property protection of meteorological data and computer programs.

#### Intergovernmental Organizations

676. Benelux Trademark Office (BBM). In June, a WIPO official attended at The Hague the inauguration ceremony of a new BBM office building.

677. Council of Europe (CE). In April, a WIPO official participated in a meeting of the Committee of Legal Experts in the Media Field, in Strasbourg (France).

678. European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD). In February, an official of EBRD had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on WIPO's activities in the field of industrial property and possible cooperation between WIPO and the Bank in training for the benefit of European countries in transition to market economy.

679. European Communities (EC). In February, a WIPO official attended, as an observer, a hearing of the EC Council on a Possible WIPO Instrument on the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms, held in Brussels.

680. In May, two officials of the Commission of the EC had discussions with the Director General in Geneva on current intellectual property activities in the European Communities and WIPO.



681. In June, a WIPO official participated in Brussels in a hearing organized by the Commission of the EC on the Protection of Intellectual Property Rights in Third World Countries.

682. European Parliament. In June, a WIPO official attended the "Rencontre des assistants sociaux des institutions européennes et internationales" organized by the European Parliament in Luxembourg.

683. European Patent Organisation/Office (EPO). In January, four WIPO officials visited the EPO in Munich to discuss WIPO-EPO cooperation in 1993 in providing assistance to developing countries.

684. In February, the WIPO/EPO Task Force on the Use of CD-ROM Technology by Developing Countries in the Field of Patent Documentation met at the headquarters of WIPO to discuss further cooperation.

685. In March, the Director General visited the EPO in Munich and had discussions with the President of the EPO on questions of mutual interest.

686. Also in March, a WIPO official attended, at The Hague, the 32nd meeting of the EPO's Working Party on Technical Information.

687. In May, at the invitation of the President of the EPO, the Director General participated in the inauguration ceremony of an additional office building of the EPO in Munich.

688. Also in May, a WIPO official attended a meeting of the EPO's Working Party on Statistics, held in Munich. The WIPO official also made a presentation on WIPO and its activities to some 130 examiners of the EPO.

689. Later in May, two WIPO officials attended the 4th Symposium of National Patent Libraries (PATLIB 93), organized by the EPO in Lyon (France) and gave a presentation of WIPO's ROMARIN (Read-Only Memory of Madrid Actualized Registry Information) CD-ROM.

690. In June, the Director General, accompanied by another WIPO official, attended a meeting of the Administrative Council of the EPO in Paris which marked, inter alia, the 20th anniversary of the European Patent Convention.

691. European Space Agency (ESA). In April, an official of ESA had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the protection of intellectual property rights, especially with respect to inventions in space.

692. In May, a WIPO official attended the ESA/European Center for Space Law Workshop on Intellectual Property Rights in Outer Space in Madrid. The Workshop recommended the establishment of international rules for the protection of inventions made in outer space.

693. International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV). In April, several WIPO officials attended the 32nd session of the Administrative and Legal Committee and of the 29th session of the Technical Committee of UPOV, held in Geneva.

694. International Organization for Standardization (ISO). In February, a WIPO official attended in Geneva a meeting of the ISO editorial committee which discussed the text of a proposed ISO Standard on Electronic Manuscript



Preparation and Markup (an application of the Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML) to books, serials and articles).

Other Organizations

695. Agency for the Protection of Programs (APP). In January, two WIPO officials had discussions, in Paris, with representatives of APP on the establishment of an international identification number system for computer programs. In April, two representatives of APP had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on that question. In June, two WIPO officials had further discussions in Paris with representatives of APP on the establishment of a possible international identification number system for computer programs and other digitalized works.

696. American Arbitration Association (AAA). In March, a WIPO official had discussions in New York with representatives of AAA on possible cooperation between WIPO and AAA in the field of extra-judicial dispute resolution and on a proposed worldwide forum on intellectual property and arbitration to be organized by WIPO in 1994. In June, a WIPO official attended, in New York, a meeting of the Corporate Counsel Committee of AAA and made a presentation to members of that Committee on WIPO's activities in the field of arbitration.

697. Asian Patent Attorneys Association (APAA). In June, a representative of APAA had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on possible cooperation between WIPO and APAA.

698. Association for Mass Media and Communication of the Balkan Countries (Balkan Media). In February, a representative of Balkan Media had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the preparation of an anti-piracy symposium to be organized by Balkan Media in Sofia in June 1993.

699. Association of German Textile Industries (Gesamttextil). In June, two representatives of the Association had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the proposed revision of the Hague Agreement.

700. Association of International Libraries (AIL). In January, March and May, WIPO was represented at meetings of the Executive Committee of AIL, held in Geneva. In February, a WIPO official attended a meeting on new technologies organized in Geneva by AIL.

701. Business Software Alliance (BSA). In February, a delegation of BSA visited WIPO to discuss with the Director General and other WIPO officials, inter alia, a possible protocol to the Berne Convention, the international protection of computer programs and the possibility of setting up an international system for the identification of computer programs and digitalized works.

702. Center for Public Resources, Inc. (CPR). In March, a WIPO official had discussions in New York with CPR experts on CPR's and WIPO's activities in the field of extra-judicial settlement of disputes.

703. Center for the International Study of Industrial Property (CEIPI). In May 1993, the Director General attended a meeting of the Administrative Council of CEIPI in Paris. Also in May, a WIPO official attended in Strasbourg the 6th CEIPI meeting of tutors in charge of training future European patent attorneys.



704. Chartered Institute of Arbitrators. In May, a WIPO official spoke at the Conference on the Arbitration of Intellectual Property Disputes organized by the Institute in London.
705. "Computer 93." In April, two WIPO officials visited the exhibition "Computer 93," held in Lausanne (Switzerland).
706. Conseil francophone de la chanson (CFC). In June, two representatives of CFC discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the organization of a possible joint meeting for authors and performers from French-speaking countries of Africa to be held in Ouagadougou, at the end of 1993.
707. Development-Network Technical Information and Promotion Systems (DEVNET-TIPS). In June, an official from DEVNET-TIPS, a UNDP-financed non-governmental organization based in Rome, visited WIPO in Geneva and had discussions with WIPO officials on possible cooperation between WIPO and DEVNET in the patent information field in Latin America.
708. European Communities Trade Mark Association (ECTA). In June, a WIPO official attended in Madrid the 12th Annual Conference of ECTA.
709. Federation of German Industries (BDI). In April, at the invitation of BDI, the Director General, accompanied by another WIPO official, attended a meeting of BDI's Industrial Property Committee specially convened in Cologne for the purpose of meeting with the Director General. The discussions covered all the important norm-making activities of WIPO.
710. Franklin Pierce Law Center (FPLC). In May, a WIPO official spoke at a meeting of FPLC's Advisory Committee and Fourth Biennial Patent System Major Problems Conference, held in Bedford, New Hampshire, United States of America.
711. German Association for the Protection of Industrial Property and Copyright (DVGR). In March, a WIPO official spoke at a meeting on trademark harmonization held in Bonn by DVGR's Trademark Committee.
712. Hungarian Association of Inventors. In March, a representative of the Hungarian Association of Inventors had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva, in particular on the preparation of an industrial property festivity in connection with the World Exhibition to be held in Budapest in 1996.
713. Institute of Trade Mark Agents (ITMA). In March, a WIPO official presented a paper on the Madrid Protocol and the proposed Trademark Law Treaty at ITMA's International Meeting, held in London.
714. Institut international d'administration publique (IIAP). In May, thirty-two government officials enrolled at IIAP (Paris) and coming from countries in Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe and Latin America visited WIPO and were briefed by WIPO officials on WIPO's activities and intellectual property in general.
715. International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (AIPPI). In June, the Director General and another WIPO official attended in Lisbon the Council of Presidents of AIPPI.
716. International Chamber of Commerce (ICC). In March, a WIPO official attended, in Paris, a meeting of ICC's Intellectual and Industrial Property



Commission, in which the Madrid Protocol and the proposed Trademark Law Treaty were, inter alia, discussed. In June, a WIPO official attended a meeting on international arbitration and intellectual property rights organized by ICC in Paris.

717. International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC). In May, a WIPO official presented a paper at the Annual Meeting of the Legal and Legislation Committee of CISAC, held in Funchal, Madeira, Portugal.

718. International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU). In June, a WIPO official spoke at a Meeting of Experts on the bibliographic control and protection of intellectual property of digitally-stored texts in the scientific domain, organized by ICSU in Paris.

719. International Federation of Commercial Arbitration Institutions (IFCAI). In June, a WIPO official attended an international commercial dispute settlement conference organized in Milan (Italy) by IFCAI and the Chamber of National and International Arbitration of Milan.

720. International Federation of Film Producers Associations (FIAPF). In February, a representative of FIAPF visited WIPO to discuss with WIPO officials certain organizational aspects of a meeting of FIAPF's Consultative Committee to be held in April 1993 in Vienna and questions related to a possible instrument on the protection of rights of performers and producers of phonograms.

721. International Federation of Industrial Property Attorneys (FICPI). In March, two WIPO officials spoke at a meeting on patent law harmonization organized in Stockholm by FICPI and the Association of Swedish Patent Attorneys. Also in March, a WIPO official made a presentation, at Elbow Beach (Bermuda), at a meeting organized by the FICPI national groups of Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, on the directions of intellectual property in the 21st century.

722. International Federation of Inventors' Associations (IFIA). In March, a representative of IFIA had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva concerning preparations for the next WIPO/IFIA Symposium to be held in Vienna in 1994 and WIPO cooperation in the organization of the IFIA Meeting for Mediterranean Countries on Inventions and the Protection of Environment to be held in Tunis in September 1993. In May, a representative of IFIA had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva concerning preparations for the said WIPO/IFIA Symposium to be held in Vienna in 1994.

723. International Federation of the Phonographic Industry (IFPI). In June, a WIPO official attended IFPI's annual Council Meeting in Brussels.

724. International Literary and Artistic Association (ALAI). In January, two WIPO officials attended the meeting of the Executive Committee of ALAI, held in Paris. Discussions focused, inter alia, on the proposed Protocol to the Berne Convention. In March, a representative of ALAI had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the preparations of ALAI Study Days in Tunis in 1994. Also in March, a WIPO official presented a paper on WIPO's activities, in particular on the possible Protocol to the Berne Convention and on WIPO's possible Instrument on the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms, at a meeting organized by the Danish Group of ALAI in



Copenhagen. In April, a WIPO official spoke at ALAI Canada's bi-monthly meeting, held in Montreal, on WIPO's possible Instrument on the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms. In June, two WIPO officials participated in a meeting of the Executive Bureau of ALAI, held at the headquarters of WIPO.

725. International Publishers Copyright Council (IPCC). In May, a representative of IPCC discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the possibility of including in WIPO's draft program for the 1994-95 biennium work on a neighboring-rights type publishers' right. In June, two WIPO officials participated in a meeting of representatives of IPCC held at the headquarters of WIPO.

726. International Secretariat for Arts, Mass Media and Entertainment Trade Unions (ISETU). In February, WIPO organized in Geneva an informal meeting with representatives of ISETU to discuss the possible protocol to the Berne Convention, WIPO's possible Instrument on the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms and WIPO's development cooperation activities in the field of copyright and neighboring rights.

727. International Trademark Association (INTA) (formerly the United States Trademark Association (USTA)). In May, a WIPO official attended USTA's Annual Meeting held in New Orleans, Louisiana, United States of America. The change of name of the Association to "International Trademark Association (INTA)" was approved by USTA's Board of Directors. The WIPO official had discussions with government officials and representatives of private circles on the United States of America's possible accession to the Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks (Madrid Protocol). In June, a representative of INTA had discussions with the Director General in Geneva on the trademark situation in the successor States of the former Soviet Union.

728. Licensing Executives Society (International) (LES). In June, two representatives of LES International had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on WIPO's and the respective work programs of WIPO and LES. Also in June, a WIPO official made a presentation on WIPO's arbitration proposals at the 1993 International Conference of LES held in Berlin.

729. Managing Information Technology (Meckler/Library Association) (London). In February, a WIPO official attended, in London, the 7th Annual Conference "Computers in Libraries International 1993" organized by the Association.

730. New York Patent, Trademark and Copyright Law Association (NYPTCLA). In March, a WIPO official attended and gave an introductory presentation, in New York, at NYPTCLA's Patent Harmonization Debates on WIPO's proposed Patent Law Treaty.

731. Patent Documentation Group (PDG). In March, a WIPO official attended, at The Hague, a meeting of the PDG Working Group Impact of Patent Laws on Documentation. In May, a WIPO official attended in Düsseldorf (Germany) a PDG Round Table Conference.

732. Union of European Practitioners in Industrial Property (UEPIP). In May, a WIPO official spoke at the UEPIP Congress held in Bournemouth, United Kingdom.



733. "World Patent Information" (WPI). In June, a WIPO official attended, in Oxford (United Kingdom), the Management Committee of the publishers of WPI. The Committee decided that the journal should have the following subtitle: "The International Journal for Industrial Property Documentation, Information and Classification."

#### Staff and Support Activities

734. Missions. During the period under review, the Director General undertook missions to or attended meetings held in France, Germany, Italy, Paraguay, Portugal, the Russian Federation, the United Republic of Tanzania, and the United States of America.

735. The following countries and territory were visited by officials or by consultants of WIPO either on advisory missions or to attend meetings: Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Canada, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Latvia, Lesotho, Lithuania, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tonga, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zimbabwe, and Bermuda.

736. Administration of Services to Staff. During the period under review, the International Bureau began work on a computerized system for the administration of staff attendance and selected a computerized system for the administration of personnel recruitment services.

737. Staff Training. Between January 1 and June 30, besides on-the-job training provided within all units of the International Bureau, some 25 staff members attended specialized computer software training courses relating to the use, in their work, of personal computer work stations. As of June 30, there were 385 work stations used by staff members, of which 230 were data-entry terminals (including word-processors) and 155 were PCs. Further, some 18 staff members attended specialized meetings or courses to familiarize themselves with the latest office computer technologies. In addition, about 110 staff members attended work-related language courses (in Arabic, English, French, Russian and Spanish).

738. Premises. At the end of March, the installation of two additional interpreters' booths in Conference Room A of the headquarters of WIPO was completed, affording the opportunity to have simultaneous interpretation in six languages.

739. The construction, with WIPO's help, by the Geneva Cantonal authorities of a building in the Centre Administratif des Morillons (CAM) in Geneva progressed during the first half of 1993, and it is expected that the building, to be leased to WIPO, will be available in October for use by the International Bureau.



740. In May, an aide-memoire (reproduced in Annex D) was signed by the Director General and the Secretary-General of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) stating that, subject to the approval of the Swiss Federal and Geneva Cantonal authorities, they will conclude a contract of sale by WMO to WIPO of the WMO building. WIPO should take possession of the WMO building on June 30, 1997. The price agreed is 30,000,000 Swiss francs as of December 31, 1992, augmented by 3% per annum until June 30, 1997.

[Chapter II follows]



CHAPTER II: ACCOUNTS FOR THE 1990-91 BIENNIUM

741. The accounts of the International Bureau for the 1990-91 biennium are contained in the "Financial Management Report 1990-91." Copies of that report were communicated to each member State of WIPO or the Paris Union or the Berne Union on July 30, 1992.

742. The said accounts were audited by the Government of Switzerland, through the "Contrôle fédéral des finances." The report of the Auditor was communicated to each member State of WIPO or the Paris Union or the Berne Union, together with the Financial Management Report, on July 30, 1992.

743. The conclusion of the report of the Auditor reads as follows:

"As a result of our work, I am able to issue the audit certificate attached as Annex 5 to this report and drawn up in compliance with the Annex 'Terms of Reference Governing Audit' to the Financial Regulations of WIPO."

744. The said audit certificate reads as follows:

"I have examined the financial statements of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) in Geneva and of the Unions administered by WIPO for the financial period ended on December 31, 1991.

"My examination included a general review of the accounting procedures and such tests of accounting records and other supporting evidence as I considered necessary in the circumstances.

"The financial statements present fairly the financial position as at the end of the period and the results of its operations for the period then ended.

"The accounting principles were applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding financial period.

"On all essential matters, transactions were in accordance with the Financial Regulations and legislative authority.

"I have recorded in a detailed report dated July 14, 1992, those comments that I considered it necessary to make in accordance with my terms of reference."

[Chapter III follows]



CHAPTER III: INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1992

745. The following table gives the amounts of expenditure and income (in Swiss francs) for the calendar year 1992 (that is, the first year of the 1992-93 budgetary biennium), in respect of the approved budget for WIPO and the Unions administered by WIPO. It is to be noted that the said amounts are provisional, since they have not yet been audited.

	<u>Expenditure</u>
Staff expenses	52,600,705
Missions	1,606,423
Third party travel	1,504,005
Conferences	976,937
Consultants	1,130,129
Printing	5,597,213
Other contractual services	3,612,217
Rental of premises	958,497
Maintenance of premises	2,162,569
Rental and maintenance of equipment and furniture	2,407,218
Communications and other general operating expenses	4,139,167
Supplies and materials	1,681,345
Acquisition of furniture and equipment	2,420,209
Improvements of premises	516,124
Amortization of loans (FIPOI)	2,738,881
Fellowships	633,886
Other expenses	<u>3,782,930</u>
<u>Total expenditure:</u>	88,468,455 =====
	<u>Income</u>
Contributions (according to the budget)	24,390,277
Fees	74,340,716
Rental of WIPO premises	351,601
Publications	4,845,311
Miscellaneous income	<u>5,293,637</u>
<u>Total income:</u>	109,221,542 =====

[Chapter IV follows]



CHAPTER IV

STATUS OF THE PAYMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS ON JULY 1, 1993

Arrears in Annual Contributions

(Except for Arrears of the Least Developed Countries, Placed in the Special (Frozen) Account Concerning the Years Preceding 1990)

746. The following tables show the arrears in contributions on July 1, 1993, in the six Contribution-financed Unions (Paris, Berne, IPC, Nice, Locarno, Vienna) in which contributions are payable, and in WIPO as far as States members of WIPO, not members of any of the Unions, are concerned, with the exception of arrears in contributions of the least developed countries (LDCs) concerning the years preceding 1990, placed in a special (frozen) account, which are not shown in these tables but are shown in the tables in paragraph 763, below.

Paris Union

Contribution Class (1.1.93)	State	No arrears; Year(s) of Arrears: the contributions in respect of the year(s) indicated in this column were not paid or were paid in part only (the latter is indicated by an asterisk)	Amount of Arrears (Swiss francs)	Percent of the Total Arrears
VI	Algeria	NO ARREARS	-	-
VI	Argentina	91*+92+93	235,426	2.84%
III	Australia	NO ARREARS	-	-
IV	Austria	NO ARREARS	-	-
VIII	Bahamas	NO ARREARS	-	-
S	Bangladesh	92*+93	5,999	0.07%
IX	Barbados	NO ARREARS	-	-
III	Belgium	NO ARREARS	-	-
S	Benin	NO ARREARS	-	-
VI	Brazil	92*+93	107,667	1.30%
VI	Bulgaria	NO ARREARS	-	-
S	Burkina Faso	90+91+92+93	13,276	0.16%
S	Burundi	90+91+92+93	13,276	0.16%
IX	Cameroon	89*+90+91+92+93	68,645	0.83%
III	Canada	NO ARREARS	-	-
S	Central African Republic	90+91+92+93	13,276	0.16%
S	Chad	90+91+92+93	13,276	0.16%
VIII	Chile	92+93	27,597	0.33%
III	China	93	412,820	4.98%
IX	Congo	84*+85+86+87+88+89+90+91+92+93	195,840	2.36%



Paris Union (continued)

VIII	Côte d'Ivoire	88*+89+90+91+92+93	106,027	1.28%
VII	Croatia	NO ARREARS	-	-
VIII	Cuba	91*+92+93	29,120	0.35%
VIII	Cyprus	NO ARREARS	-	-
V	Czech Republic	NO ARREARS	-	-
VIII	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	NO ARREARS	-	-
IV	Denmark	NO ARREARS	-	-
VIII	Dominican Republic	63+64+65+66+67+68+69+70+71+72+73 +74+75+76+77+78+79+80+81+82+83 +84+85+86+87+88+89+90+91+92+93	969,910	11.70%
VIII	Egypt	NO ARREARS	-	-
IV	Finland	NO ARREARS	-	-
I	France	NO ARREARS	-	-
VIII	Gabon	82*+83+84+85+86+87+88+89+90+91 +92+93	237,275	2.86%
S	Gambia	93*	2,226	0.03%
I	Germany	NO ARREARS	-	-
IX	Ghana	77+78+79+80+81+82+83+84+85+86+87 +88+89+90+91+92+93	288,294	3.48%
V	Greece	NO ARREARS	-	-
S	Guinea	90+91+92+93	13,276	0.16%
S	Guinea-Bissau	90+91+92+93	13,276	0.16%
S	Haiti	90+91+92+93	13,276	0.16%
VII	Holy See	NO ARREARS	-	-
V	Hungary	NO ARREARS	-	-
VII	Iceland	93	27,521	0.33%
VI	Indonesia	NO ARREARS	-	-
VI	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	91*+92+93	173,256	2.09%
VII	Iraq	84+85+86+87+88+89+90+91+92+93	410,582	4.95%
IV	Ireland	NO ARREARS	-	-
VI	Israel	92*+93	152,912	1.84%
III	Italy	93*	339,966	4.10%
I	Japan	NO ARREARS	-	-
IX	Jordan	90*+91+92+93	63,053	0.76%
IX	Kenya	85+86+87+88+89+90+91+92+93	503,051	6.07%
IX	Lebanon	85+86+87+88+89+90+91+92+93	262,873	3.17%
S	Lesotho	93*	1,776	0.02%
VI	Libya	85*+86+87+88+89+90+91+92+93	594,582	7.17%
VII	Liechtenstein	NO ARREARS	-	-
VII	Luxembourg	NO ARREARS	-	-
S	Madagascar	93	3,440	0.04%
S	Malawi	93	3,440	0.04%
VII	Malaysia	NO ARREARS	-	-
S	Mali	90+91+92+93	13,276	0.16%



Paris Union (continued)

IX	Malta	NO ARREARS	-	-
S	Mauritania	90+91+92+93	13,276	0.16%
IX	Mauritius	NO ARREARS	-	-
IV	Mexico	93	275,213	3.32%
VII	Monaco	NO ARREARS	-	-
IX	Mongolia	NO ARREARS	-	-
VIII	Morocco	NO ARREARS	-	-
III	Netherlands	NO ARREARS	-	-
V	New Zealand	NO ARREARS	-	-
S	Niger	90+91+92+93	13,276	0.16%
VI	Nigeria	87*+88+89+90+91+92+93	462,343	5.58%
IV	Norway	NO ARREARS	-	-
VIII	Philippines	91*+92+93	30,807	0.37%
V	Poland	NO ARREARS	-	-
IV	Portugal	NO ARREARS	-	-
VI	Republic of Korea	93	82,564	1.00%
VI	Romania	NO ARREARS	-	-
I	Russian Federation	92*+93	831,860	10.03%
S	Rwanda	90+91+92+93	13,276	0.16%
VII	San Marino	NO ARREARS	-	-
IX	Senegal	88+89+90+91+92+93	111,201	1.34%
V	Slovakia	NO ARREARS	-	-
VII	Slovenia	NO ARREARS	-	-
IV	South Africa	NO ARREARS	-	-
IV	Spain	93*	252,002	3.04%
IX	Sri Lanka	93	6,880	0.08%
S	Sudan	NO ARREARS	-	-
IX	Suriname	87+88+89+90+91+92+93	133,889	1.61%
IX	Swaziland	93	6,880	0.08%
III	Sweden	NO ARREARS	-	-
III	Switzerland	NO ARREARS	-	-
VIII	Syria	87*+88+89+90+91+92+93	378,452	4.56%
S	Togo	92+93	6,899	0.08%
VIII	Trinidad and Tobago	92+93	27,597	0.33%
VIII	Tunisia	NO ARREARS	-	-
VI	Turkey	NO ARREARS	-	-
S	Uganda	90+91+92+93	13,276	0.16%
VII	Ukraine	93	27,521	0.33%
I	United Kingdom	NO ARREARS	-	-
S	United Republic of Tanzania	93	3,440	0.04%
I	United States of America	NO ARREARS	-	-
VIII	Uruguay	93	13,761	0.17%



Paris Union (continued)

IX	Viet Nam	NO ARREARS	-	-
VI	Yugoslavia	93*	79,996	0.96%
S	Zaire	90+91+92+93	159,959	1.93%
S	Zambia	93	3,440	0.04%
IX	Zimbabwe	92+93	13,799	0.17%
	(107 States)		<u>Total:</u> 8,291,113	100.00%
			=====	=====

Observations

747. Any payment that reaches the International Bureau between July 1 and September 20, 1993, will be reported to the Governing Bodies when they examine the present document.

748. Each of the following 28 States is in arrears in its contributions in an amount that equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it in respect of the two full years preceding 1993: Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Suriname, Syria, Uganda, Zaire. Article 16(4)(e) of the Stockholm Act (1967) of the Paris Convention, concerning loss of the right to vote, is applicable to the said States, with the exception of the Dominican Republic, Nigeria and Syria, which have not yet acceded to that Act. (See "Loss of Voting Right," below.)

Berne Union

Contribution Class (1.1.93)	State	No arrears; Year(s) of Arrears: the contributions in respect of the year(s) indicated in this column were not paid or were paid in part only (the latter is indicated by an asterisk)	Amount of Arrears (Swiss francs)	Percent of the Total Arrears
VI	Argentina	93*	21,019	0.55%
III	Australia	NO ARREARS	-	-
VI	Austria	93	45,875	1.21%
VIII	Bahamas	NO ARREARS	-	-
IX	Barbados	NO ARREARS	-	-
III	Belgium	NO ARREARS	-	-
S	Benin	NO ARREARS	-	-
VI	Brazil	92*+93	80,869	2.12%
VI	Bulgaria	91+92+93	135,984	3.57%
S	Burkina Faso	91*+92+93	3,954	0.10%
IX	Cameroon	89*+90+91+92+93	106,456	2.80%
III	Canada	NO ARREARS	-	-
S	Central African Republic	90+91+92+93	7,460	0.20%
S	Chad	90+91+92+93	7,460	0.20%
VIII	Chile	91*+92+93	15,737	0.41%
V	China	NO ARREARS	-	-



Berne Union (continued)

VII	Colombia	93	15,292	0.40%
IX	Congo	86*+87+88+89+90+91+92+93	87,409	2.30%
IX	Costa Rica	84*+85+86+87+88+89+90+91+92+93	111,532	2.93%
VIII	Côte d'Ivoire	88+89+90+91+92+93	185,102	4.86%
VII	Croatia	NO ARREARS	-	-
VIII	Cyprus	NO ARREARS	-	-
V	Czech Republic	NO ARREARS	-	-
IV	Denmark	NO ARREARS	-	-
VIII	Ecuador	92*+93	8,809	0.23%
VIII	Egypt	NO ARREARS	-	-
IX	Fiji	NO ARREARS	-	-
IV	Finland	NO ARREARS	-	-
I	France	NO ARREARS	-	-
VIII	Gabon	81+82+83+84+85+86+87+88+89+90+91+92+93	150,484	3.95%
I	Germany	NO ARREARS	-	-
IX	Ghana	92+93	7,717	0.20%
VI	Greece	92*+93	76,483	2.01%
S	Guinea	90+91+92+93	7,460	0.20%
S	Guinea-Bissau	92+93	3,858	0.10%
VII	Holy See	NO ARREARS	-	-
IX	Honduras	91+92+93	22,179	0.58%
VI	Hungary	NO ARREARS	-	-
VII	Iceland	93	15,292	0.40%
IV	India	93	152,915	4.02%
IV	Ireland	NO ARREARS	-	-
VI	Israel	92*+93	89,260	2.34%
III	Italy	93	229,374	6.03%
I	Japan	NO ARREARS	-	-
IX	Lebanon	85+86+87+88+89+90+91+92+93	294,361	7.73%
S	Lesotho	93	1,911	0.05%
S	Liberia	90+91+92+93	32,681	0.86%
VI	Libya	84*+85+86+87+88+89+90+91+92+93	391,079	10.27%
VII	Liechtenstein	NO ARREARS	-	-
VII	Luxembourg	NO ARREARS	-	-
S	Madagascar	93	1,911	0.05%
S	Malawi	NO ARREARS	-	-
VII	Malaysia	NO ARREARS	-	-
S	Mali	90+91+92+93	7,460	0.20%
IX	Malta	NO ARREARS	-	-
S	Mauritania	90+91+92+93	7,460	0.20%
IX	Mauritius	NO ARREARS	-	-
IV	Mexico	NO ARREARS	-	-
VII	Monaco	NO ARREARS	-	-



Berne Union (continued)

VIII	Morocco	NO ARREARS	-	-
III	Netherlands	NO ARREARS	-	-
V	New Zealand	NO ARREARS	-	-
S	Niger	90+91+92+93	7,460	0.20%
IV	Norway	NO ARREARS	-	-
VIII	Pakistan	93*	1,209	0.03%
VIII	Paraguay	93	7,646	0.20%
VIII	Peru	91*+92+93	26,215	0.69%
VIII	Philippines	91*+92+93	46,600	1.22%
VI	Poland	NO ARREARS	-	-
V	Portugal	93	76,458	2.01%
VI	Romania	NO ARREARS	-	-
S	Rwanda	90+91+92+93	7,460	0.20%
IX	Senegal	87*+88+89+90+91+92+93	202,837	5.33%
V	Slovakia	NO ARREARS	-	-
VII	Slovenia	NO ARREARS	-	-
IV	South Africa	NO ARREARS	-	-
II	Spain	93	305,832	8.03%
IX	Sri Lanka	93	3,823	0.10%
IX	Suriname	86*+87+88+89+90+91+92+93	88,717	2.33%
III	Sweden	NO ARREARS	-	-
III	Switzerland	NO ARREARS	-	-
VII	Thailand	93	15,292	0.40%
S	Togo	92+93	3,858	0.10%
VIII	Trinidad and Tobago	91*+92+93	16,310	0.43%
VIII	Tunisia	NO ARREARS	-	-
VI	Turkey	NO ARREARS	-	-
I	United Kingdom	NO ARREARS	-	-
I	United States of America	93	382,289	10.04%
VIII	Uruguay	91*+92+93	19,243	0.51%
VII	Venezuela	91*+92+93	31,019	0.81%
VI	Yugoslavia	91+92+93	135,984	3.57%
S	Zaire	90+91+92+93	90,326	2.37%
S	Zambia	93	1,911	0.05%
IX	Zimbabwe	91*+92+93	11,070	0.29%
	(94 States)		<u>Total:</u> 3,806,402	100.00%
			=====	=====

Observations

749. Any payment that reaches the International Bureau between July 1 and September 20, 1993, will be reported to the Governing Bodies when they examine the present document.



750. Each of the following 21 States is in arrears in its contributions in an amount that equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it in respect of the two full years preceding 1993: Bulgaria, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Guinea, Honduras, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Suriname, Yugoslavia, Zaire. Article 25(4)(e) of the Stockholm Act (1967) or of the Paris Act (1971) of the Berne Convention, concerning loss of the right to vote, is applicable to the said States, with the exception of Lebanon, which is not bound by either of those Acts. (See "Loss of Voting Right," below.)

IPC Union

Contribution Class (1.1.93)	State	No arrears; Year(s) of Arrears: the contributions in respect of the year(s) indicated in this column were not paid or were paid in part only (the latter is indicated by an asterisk)	Amount of Arrears (Swiss francs)	Percent of the Total Arrears
III	Australia	NO ARREARS	-	-
IV	Austria	NO ARREARS	-	-
III	Belgium	NO ARREARS	-	-
VI	Brazil	92*+93	63,776	4.15%
V	Czech Republic	NO ARREARS	-	-
IV	Denmark	NO ARREARS	-	-
VIII	Egypt	NO ARREARS	-	-
IV	Finland	NO ARREARS	-	-
I	France	93*	64,694	4.21%
I	Germany	NO ARREARS	-	-
IV	Ireland	NO ARREARS	-	-
VI	Israel	88*+89+90+91+92+93	204,611	13.31%
III	Italy	93	183,582	11.94%
I	Japan	NO ARREARS	-	-
VII	Luxembourg	NO ARREARS	-	-
VII	Monaco	NO ARREARS	-	-
III	Netherlands	NO ARREARS	-	-
IV	Norway	NO ARREARS	-	-
IV	Portugal	NO ARREARS	-	-
I	Russian Federation	92+93	611,938	39.79%
V	Slovakia	NO ARREARS	-	-
IV	Spain	93	122,388	7.96%
IX	Suriname	86*+87+88+89+90+91+92+93	73,736	4.79%
III	Sweden	NO ARREARS	-	-
III	Switzerland	NO ARREARS	-	-
I	United Kingdom	NO ARREARS	-	-
I	United States of America	93*	<u>213,060</u>	<u>13.85%</u>
	(27 States)	<u>Total:</u>	<u>1,537,785</u> =====	<u>100.00%</u> =====



Observations

751. Any payment that reaches the International Bureau between July 1 and September 20, 1993, will be reported to the Governing Bodies when they examine the present document.

752. Each of the following two States is in arrears in its contributions in an amount that equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it in respect of the two full years preceding 1993: Israel, Suriname. Article 9(4)(d) of the Strasbourg (International Patent Classification) Agreement, concerning the loss of the right to vote, is applicable to the said States. (See "Loss of Voting Right," below.)

Nice Union

Contribution Class (1.1.93)	State	No arrears; Year(s) of Arrears: the contributions in respect of the year(s) indicated in this column were not paid/or were paid in part only (the latter is indicated by an asterisk)	Amount of Arrears (Swiss francs)	Percent of the Total Arrears
VI	Algeria	NO ARREARS	-	-
III	Australia	NO ARREARS	-	-
IV	Austria	NO ARREARS	-	-
IX	Barbados	NO ARREARS	-	-
III	Belgium	NO ARREARS	-	-
S	Benin	NO ARREARS	-	-
VII	Croatia	NO ARREARS	-	-
V	Czech Republic	NO ARREARS	-	-
IV	Denmark	NO ARREARS	-	-
IV	Finland	NO ARREARS	-	-
I	France	93	53,722	15.36%
I	Germany	NO ARREARS	-	-
V	Hungary	NO ARREARS	-	-
IV	Ireland	NO ARREARS	-	-
VI	Israel	89+90+91+92+93	32,294	9.23%
III	Italy	93	32,233	9.22%
I	Japan	NO ARREARS	-	-
IX	Lebanon	84*+85+86+87+88+89+90+91+92+93	28,235	8.07%
VII	Liechtenstein	NO ARREARS	-	-
VII	Luxembourg	NO ARREARS	-	-
VII	Monaco	NO ARREARS	-	-
VIII	Morocco	NO ARREARS	-	-
III	Netherlands	NO ARREARS	-	-
IV	Norway	NO ARREARS	-	-
IV	Portugal	NO ARREARS	-	-
I	Russian Federation	92+93	107,761	30.82%
V	Slovakia	NO ARREARS	-	-
VII	Slovenia	NO ARREARS	-	-
IV	Spain	93	21,489	6.15%



Nice Union (continued)

IX	Suriname	86+87+88+89+90+91+92+93	13,795	3.94%
III	Sweden	NO ARREARS	-	-
III	Switzerland	NO ARREARS	-	-
VIII	Tunisia	NO ARREARS	-	-
I	United Kingdom	NO ARREARS	-	-
I	United States of America	93	53,722	15.36%
VI	Yugoslavia	93	<u>6,447</u>	<u>1.84%</u>
	(36 States)		<u>Total:</u>	<u>100.00%</u>
			=====	=====

Observations

753. Any payment that reaches the International Bureau between July 1 and September 20, 1993, will be reported to the Governing Bodies when they examine the present document.

754. Each of the following three States is in arrears in its contributions in an amount that equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it in respect of the two full years preceding 1993: Israel, Lebanon, Suriname. Article 7(4)(d) of the Geneva Act (1977) of the Nice Agreement, concerning loss of the right to vote, is applicable to the said States, with the exception of Lebanon, which has not yet acceded to the Geneva Act (1977) of the Nice Agreement. (See "Loss of Voting Right," below.)

Locarno Union

Contribution Class (1.1.93)	State	No arrears; Year(s) of Arrears: the contributions in respect of the year(s) indicated in this column were not paid	Amount of Arrears Swiss francs	Percent of the Total Arrears
IV	Austria	NO ARREARS	-	-
VII	Croatia	NO ARREARS	-	-
V	Czech Republic	NO ARREARS	-	-
IV	Denmark	NO ARREARS	-	-
IV	Finland	NO ARREARS	-	-
I	France	93	18,721	24.22%
I	Germany	NO ARREARS	-	-
V	Hungary	NO ARREARS	-	-
IV	Ireland	NO ARREARS	-	-
III	Italy	93	11,233	14.53%
III	Netherlands	NO ARREARS	-	-
IV	Norway	NO ARREARS	-	-
I	Russian Federation	92+93	37,617	48.66%
V	Slovakia	NO ARREARS	-	-
VII	Slovenia	NO ARREARS	-	-
IV	Spain	93	7,488	9.69%
III	Sweden	NO ARREARS	-	-



Locarno Union (continued)

III	Switzerland	NO ARREARS	-	-
VI	Yugoslavia	93	<u>2,247</u>	<u>2.91%</u>
	(19 States)		<u>Total:</u> 77,306	100.00%
			=====	=====

Observation

755. Any payment that reaches the International Bureau between July 1 and September 20, 1993, will be reported to the Governing Bodies when they examine the present document.

756. No State is in arrears in its contributions in an amount that equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it in respect of the two full years preceding 1993; consequently, Article 7(4)(d) of the Locarno Agreement, concerning loss of the right to vote, is not applicable.

Vienna Union

Contribution Class (1.1.93)	State	No Arrears; Year of Arrears: the contributions in respect of the year indicated in this column were not paid	Amount of Arrears (Swiss Francs)	Percent of the Total Arrears
I	France	93	5,531	100.00%
VII	Luxembourg	NO ARREARS	-	-
III	Netherlands	NO ARREARS	-	-
III	Sweden	NO ARREARS	-	-
VIII	Tunisia	NO ARREARS	-	-
	(5 States)		<u>Total:</u> 5,531	100.00%
			=====	=====

Observation

757. Any payment that reaches the International Bureau between July 1 and September 20, 1993, will be reported to the Governing Bodies when they examine the present document.

758. No State is in arrears in its contributions in an amount that equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it in respect of the two full years preceding 1993; consequently, Article 9(4)(d) of the Vienna Agreement (Figurative Elements of Marks), concerning loss of the right to vote, is not applicable.



WIPO (States not members of any of the Unions)

Contribution Class (1.1.93)	State	No arrears; Year(s) of Arrears: the contributions in respect of the year(s) indicated in this column were not paid or were paid in part only (the latter is indicated by an asterisk)	Amount of Arrears (Swiss francs)	Percent of the Total Arrears
C	Albania	93	8,900	2.54%
E	Angola	90*+91+92+93	13,750	3.93%
C	Belarus	91+92+93	26,700	7.63%
E	El Salvador	82*+83+84+85+86+87+88+89+90+91 +92+93	83,183	23.76%
D	Guatemala	88*+89+90+91+92+93	43,607	12.46%
E	Jamaica	93	2,225	0.64%
C	Lithuania	93	8,900	2.54%
E	Namibia	NO ARREARS	-	-
E	Nicaragua	88*+89+90+91+92+93	39,138	11.18%
D	Panama	93*	1,405	0.40%
D	Qatar	91*+92+93	14,600	4.17%
A	Saudi Arabia	NO ARREARS	-	-
S	Sierra Leone	NO ARREARS	-	-
C	Singapore	NO ARREARS	-	-
S	Somalia	90+91+92+93	4,452	1.27%
B	United Arab Emirates	92+93	53,400	15.25%
S	Yemen	90*+91+92+93	<u>4,452</u>	<u>1.27%</u>
	(17 States)		<u>Sub-total:</u>	<u>87.04%</u>
			304,712	
<sup>1</sup>	Honduras	89*+90	14,083	4.02%
<sup>1</sup>	Paraguay	90+91+92	22,250	6.36%
<sup>2</sup>	Ukraine	91*+92	<u>9,032</u>	<u>2.58%</u>
			<u>Total:</u>	<u>100.00%</u>
			350,077	=====

Observations

759. Any payment that reaches the International Bureau between July 1 and September 20, 1993, will be reported to the Governing Bodies when they examine the present document.

760. Each of the following eight States is in arrears in its contributions in an amount that equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it in respect of the two full years preceding 1993: Angola, Belarus, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Somalia, Yemen. Article 11(5) of

<sup>1</sup> Honduras and Paraguay were formerly in WIPO Contribution Classes C and D, respectively, but are now members of the Berne Unions, for which they are to pay contributions as from 1991 and 1993, respectively (see listing given above for the Berne Union).

<sup>2</sup> Ukraine was formerly in WIPO Contribution Class C, but is now a member of the Paris Union, for which it is to pay contributions as from 1993 (see listing given above for the Paris Union).



the WIPO Convention, concerning loss of the right to vote, is applicable to the said States. (See "Loss of Voting Right," below.)

Observation Concerning WIPO and the Contribution-financed Unions

761. The total amount of the overdue contributions is, on July 1, 1993, over 14.4 million francs. Almost 12.1 million francs of those 14.4 million francs concern the two main Contribution-financed Unions, namely, the Paris Union (8.3 million francs) and the Berne Union (3.8 million francs). They correspond to 66% and 61%, respectively, of the amounts of the contributions budgeted for one year, namely, the year 1992 or 1993, in those two Unions.



Loss of Voting Right

762. By virtue of the applicable provisions of the various treaties and taking the situation as to the payment of contributions on July 1, 1993, each of the following States, members of the following Governing Bodies, will not have the right to vote in those Bodies (unless, before September 20, 1993, the said State eliminates or sufficiently reduces the amount of its arrears or the competent body allows it to vote having found that the delay in its payments arises "from exceptional and unavoidable circumstances" (WIPO Convention, Article 11(5), and parallel provisions in the other treaties) or that State has made an arrangement for payment in installments of its arrears in contributions):

- in the WIPO General Assembly: Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Paraguay, Rwanda, Senegal, Suriname, Uganda, Yugoslavia, Zaire (32);
- in the WIPO Conference: same as in the WIPO General Assembly and also Angola, Belarus, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Somalia, Yemen (39);
- in the WIPO Coordination Committee: Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya, Lebanon, Libya, Nicaragua, Senegal, Yugoslavia (11);
- in the Paris Union Assembly: Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Suriname, Uganda, Zaire (25);
- in the Paris Union Executive Committee: Ghana, Kenya, Senegal (3);
- in the Berne Union Assembly: Bulgaria, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Guinea, Honduras, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Suriname, Yugoslavia, Zaire (20);
- in the Berne Union Executive Committee: Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Libya (3);
- in the IPC Union Assembly: Israel, Suriname (2);
- in the Nice Union Assembly: Israel, Suriname (2).



Arrears in Annual Contributions  
of the Least Developed Countries, Placed in the Special  
(Frozen) Account Concerning the Years Preceding 1990

763. It is recalled that, in accordance with the decision taken by the WIPO Conference and the Assemblies of the Paris, Berne and Nice Unions at their 1991 ordinary sessions, the amount of the arrears in contributions of any least developed country (LDC) relating to years preceding 1990 was placed in a special account, the amount of which was frozen as of December 31, 1989 (see documents AB/XXII/20 and AB/XXII/22, paragraph 127). Such arrears in contributions, as of July 1, 1993, concerning the Paris, Berne and Nice Unions and concerning WIPO are shown in the following tables.

Paris Union

<u>State</u>	Year(s) of Arrears: the contributions in respect of the year(s) indicated in this column were not paid or were paid in part only (the latter is indicated by an asterisk)	Amount of Arrears (Swiss francs)	Percent of the Total Arrears
Benin	87*+88+89	62,277	1.92%
Burkina Faso	73*+74+75+76+77+78+79+80+81+82+83 +84+85+86+87+88+89	244,367	7.52%
Burundi	78+79+80+81+82+83+84+85+86+87+88+89	214,738	6.61%
Central African Republic	76*+77+78+79+80+81+82+83+84+85+86 +87+88+89	273,509	8.42%
Chad	71+72+73+74+75+76+77+78+79+80+81+82 +83+84+85+86+87+88+89	250,957	7.73%
Guinea	83+84+85+86+87+88+89	148,779	4.58%
Guinea-Bissau	89	23,213	0.71%
Haiti	79*+80+81+82+83+84+85+86+87+88+89	347,037	10.68%
Madagascar	89*	15,226	0.47%
Malawi	89*	3,156	0.10%
Mali	84+85+86+87+88+89	132,377	4.08%
Mauritania	77*+78+79+80+81+82+83+84+85+86+87 +88+89	219,120	6.75%
Niger	81+82+83+84+85+86+87+88+89	179,097	5.51%
Rwanda	89	23,213	0.71%
Togo	84+85+86+87+88+89	132,377	4.08%
Uganda	73*+74+75+76+77+78+79+80+81+82+83 +84+85+86+87+88+89	245,171	7.55%
United Republic of Tanzania	81*+82+83+84+85+86+87+88+89	233,389	7.19%
Zaire	81*+82+83+84+85+86+87+88+89	<u>500,200</u>	<u>15.40%</u>
	<u>Total:</u>	<u>3,248,203</u> =====	<u>100.00%</u> =====



Berne Union

<u>State</u>	Year(s) of Arrears: the contributions in respect of the year(s) indicated in this column were not paid or were paid in part only (the latter is indicated by an asterisk)	Amount of Arrears (Swiss francs)	Percent of the Total Arrears
Benin	87+88+89	41,289	2.87%
Burkina Faso	67*+68+69+77+78+79+80+81+82+83+84 +85+86+87+88+89	148,391	10.30%
Central African Republic	80*+81+82+83+84+85+86+87+88+89	114,858	7.97%
Chad	72+73+74+75+76+77+78+79+80+81+82+83 +84+85+86+87+88+89	156,387	10.86%
Guinea	83*+84+85+86+87+88+89	81,293	5.64%
Madagascar	89	41,450	2.88%
Mali	73*+74+75+76+77+78+79+80+81+82+83 +84+85+86+87+88+89	193,547	13.44%
Mauritania	74+75+76+77+78+79+80+81+82+83+84+85 +86+87+88+89	150,618	10.46%
Niger	80*+81+82+83+84+85+86+87+88+89	110,069	7.64%
Rwanda	89	13,816	0.96%
Togo	83*+84+85+86+87+88+89	87,785	6.09%
Zaire	81*+82+83+84+85+86+87+88+89	<u>301,015</u>	<u>20.90%</u>
	<u>Total:</u>	1,440,518 =====	100.00% =====

Nice Union

<u>State</u>	Years of Arrears: the contributions in respect of the years indicated in this column were not paid	Amount of Arrears (Swiss francs)	Percent of the Total Arrears
Benin	87+88+89	<u>6,288</u>	<u>100.00%</u>
	<u>Total:</u>	6,288 =====	100.00% =====

WIPO

<u>State</u>	Years of Arrears: the contributions in respect of the years indicated in this column were not paid or were paid in part only (the latter is indicated by an asterisk)	Amount of Arrears (Swiss francs)	Percent of the Total Arrears
Gambia	83+84+85+86+87+88+89	55,250	36.81%
Sierra Leone	87*+88+89	20,445	13.62%
Somalia	83+84+85+86+87+88+89	55,250	36.81%
Yemen	87*+88+89	<u>19,142</u>	<u>12.76%</u>
	<u>Total:</u>	150,087 =====	100.00% =====



Amounts Due Towards the Working Capital Funds

764. The following tables show the amounts due, on July 1, 1993, in the payments by States towards the working capital funds that have been constituted, namely, those of three Contribution-financed Unions (Paris, Berne, IPC) and one Fee-financed Union (PCT). Any payment that reaches the International Bureau between July 1 and September 20, 1993, will be reported to the Governing Bodies when they examine the present document.

Working Capital Fund of the Paris Union

<u>Contribution Class (1.1.93)</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Amount Due (Swiss francs)</u>
S	Burundi	7,508
S	Central African Republic	943
S	Chad	6,377
IX	Congo	3,158
VIII	Dominican Republic	19,142
IX	Ghana	6,377
S	Guinea	7,508
VII	Iraq	12,362
IX	Lebanon	3,763
VI	Libya	5,650
S	Mali	2,849
S	Mauritania	5,813
S	Niger	4,121
S	Uganda	4,121
S	Zaire	<u>14,057</u>
	<u>Total:</u>	<u>103,749</u> =====

Working Capital Fund of the Berne Union

<u>Contribution Class (1.1.93)</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Amount Due (Swiss francs)</u>
S	Chad	1,980
S	Guinea	2,915
S	Mauritania	1,980
S	Niger	104
S	Zaire	<u>1,727</u>
	<u>Total:</u>	<u>8,706</u> =====



Working Capital Fund of the IPC Union

<u>Contribution Class (1.1.93)</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Amount Due (Swiss francs)</u>
VI	Israel	<u>2,985</u>
	<u>Total:</u>	<u>2,985</u> =====

Working Capital Fund of the PCT Union

<u>State</u>	<u>Amount Due (Swiss francs)</u>
Mauritania	<u>50</u>
<u>Total:</u>	<u>50</u> ==

[Chapter V follows]



CHAPTER V: CHANGES IN CONTRIBUTION CLASS

765. The following change in contribution class will take effect on January 1, 1994:

The Russian Federation changes to Class III (from Class I) in the Paris, IPC, Nice and Locarno Unions.

This change is hereby communicated to the Assemblies of the Paris, IPC, Nice and Locarno Unions and is to be regarded as an announcement to those Assemblies by the State concerned.



DECISIONS INVITED

766. The following bodies are invited to make the decisions indicated below:

- (i) the WIPO Coordination Committee and the Executive Committees of the Paris and Berne Unions are invited, each as far as it is concerned, to give advice or comment on the reports and activities contained or referred to in documents WO/INF/7/1991, AB/XXIV/8 and the present document, the accounts for the 1990-91 biennium and the report of the Auditor on those accounts (see paragraphs 741 to 744 of the present document), and to note the interim financial statement for 1992 (see paragraph 745 of the present document);
- (ii) the WIPO General Assembly and Conference, as well as the Assemblies of the Unions administered by WIPO, are invited, each as far as it is concerned, to review and approve the reports and activities referred to in item (i), above;
- (iii) the Assemblies of the Unions administered by WIPO are invited, each as far as it is concerned, to approve the accounts for the 1990-91 biennium, to note with approval the report of the Auditor on those accounts and to note the interim financial statement for 1992 (see item (i), above);
- (iv) the WIPO General Assembly, Conference and Coordination Committee, the Paris Union Assembly and Conference of Representatives, the Berne Union Assembly and Conference of Representatives, the IPC Union Assembly, the Nice Union Assembly and Conference of Representatives, the Locarno Union Assembly, the Vienna Union Assembly and the PCT Union Assembly are invited, each as far as it is concerned, to note the status of arrears in contributions and in payments towards the working capital funds reported in paragraphs 746 to 764 of the present document and in document AB/XXIV/12, together with



such further information concerning payments in respect of such arrears as may be reported during the sessions of the said Governing Bodies;

- (v) the Assemblies of the Paris and Berne Unions are invited, each as far as it is concerned, to note the change in contribution class reported in paragraph 765 of the present document.

[Annexes follow]



## ANNEX A

WIPO DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION ACTIVITIES  
FROM JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 1993

This Annex contains two tables showing the main development cooperation activities of WIPO from January 1 to June 30, 1993, both in the field of industrial property and in the field of copyright and neighboring rights.

Table I lists, by region, the developing countries and organizations of developing countries which benefited from such activities during the said period and shows, for each, the form or forms of cooperation.

Table II lists the countries and international organizations which have contributed, during this period, to development cooperation activities by providing funds, meeting facilities, experts or other support services.

TABLE I

BENEFICIARY DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND ORGANIZATIONS,  
JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 1993

Country, Organiza- tion	National Courses and Meetings/ Study Visits	Intercountry Courses and Meetings	Country/ Regional Projects	Advice and Assistance on Legislation, Institution Building	Patent Docu- mentation and Information Services; Equipment
AFRICA (OTHER THAN ARAB COUNTRIES)					
Angola		X			
Benin	X				
Botswana				X	
Burkina Faso	X	X		X	
Burundi	X	X		X	
Cameroon				X	
Cape Verde		X			
Central African Republic				X	
Chad	X			X	
Congo					X
Côte d'Ivoire		X		X	X
Gabon					X
Gambia				X	



Country, Organization	National Courses and Meetings/ Study Visits	Intercountry Courses and Meetings	Country/ Regional Projects	Advice and Assistance on Legislation, Institution Building	Patent Documentation and Information Services; Equipment
Ghana	X	X		X	X
Guinea		X			
Guinea Bissau		X			
Kenya		X		X	
Lesotho	X			X	
Malawi	X	X		X	
Mali	X			X	X
Mauritania		X			
Mauritius				X	
Mozambique		X			
Namibia	X				
Niger				X	X
Nigeria	X	X	X		X
Senegal		X			
Sierra Leone				X	
Swaziland		X		X	
Uganda				X	
United Rep. of Tanzania	X			X	X
Zaire			X		
Zimbabwe		X			
OAU				X	
ECA				X	
ARIPO					X
OAPI		X		X	
Total	11	17	2	22	9
ARAB COUNTRIES			X		
Algeria		X		X	X
Bahrain		X			
Egypt		X		X	X
Jordan	X	X		X	X
Lebanon					X
Libya		X		X	
Morocco		X	X	X	X
Oman		X			
Saudi Arabia		X			
Sudan		X		X	
Syria		X		X	
Tunisia		X			



Country, Organization	National Courses and Meetings/ Study Visits	Intercountry Courses and Meetings	Country/ Regional Projects	Advice and Assistance on Legislation, Institution Building	Patent Documentation and Information Services; Equipment
United Arab Emirates Yemen		X X		X	
Total	1	13	2	8	5
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC (OTHER THAN ARAB COUNTRIES)					
Bangladesh Bhutan Brunei Darussalam	X	X X	X	X	
China DPR of Korea	X	X X		X X	X
Fiji India Indonesia Iran (Islamic Republic of)	X	X X X	X X	X X X	X
Malaysia Mongolia Myanmar Nepal	X	X X X X		X	X
Pakistan Philippines Republic of Korea		X X X		X X	X
Singapore Sri Lanka Thailand	X X	X X X	X	X X X	X X X
Tonga Viet Nam Hong Kong		X X		X X	X
ESCAP ASEAN				X X	
Total	7	20	6	18	8



Country, Organization	National Courses and Meetings/ Study Visits	Intercountry Courses and Meetings	Country/ Regional Projects	Advice and Assistance on Legislation, Institution Building	Patent Documentation and Information Services; Equipment
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN			X		X
Argentina		X		X	X
Bahamas		X			
Barbados		X			
Belize		X			
Bolivia		X		X	
Brazil	X	X		X	X
Chile		X		X	X
Colombia		X	X	X	
Costa Rica		X	X	X	X
Cuba		X		X	X
Dominican Republic		X		X	
Ecuador		X		X	
El Salvador		X		X	
Guatemala		X		X	X
Guyana		X			
Honduras		X	X	X	X
Jamaica		X			
Mexico	X	X	X	X	X
Nicaragua		X		X	X
Panama		X		X	X
Paraguay	X	X		X	
Peru		X		X	X
Saint Lucia		X			
Suriname		X		X	
Trinidad and Tobago		X			
Uruguay	X	X	X	X	
Venezuela		X		X	
SELA				X	
JUNAC				X	
MERCOSUR				X	
Total	4	27	6	23	12
Interregional (projects)			2		
Grand total	23	77	18	71	34



TABLE II  
CONTRIBUTING COUNTRIES AND ORGANIZATIONS,  
JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 1993

Country, Organization	Cash Contribu- tions (X)*/ Counterpart Contributions (0)*	Course/ Meeting Expenses or Facilities and Training	Experts, Lecturers	State-of-the Art Search Program and Patent Documentation Services
Algeria			X	
Argentina			X	
Australia			X	X
Austria		X	X	X
Bangladesh	0			
Belgium			X	X
Benin		X		
Brazil		X	X	X
Burkina Faso		X		
Burundi		X		
Canada			X	X
Chad		X		
Chile			X	
China		X	X	X
Colombia	0		X	
Costa Rica	X		X	
Ecuador		X		
Egypt			X	
Finland				X
France	X	X	X	X
Germany	X		X	X
Ghana			X	
Honduras	0			
Hungary		X		
India	0	X	X	
Indonesia	0			
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0			
Ireland			X	
Japan	X	X	X	X
Jordan			X	
Malaysia		X		

\* "Cash contributions" refers to trust funds and similar arrangements; "counterpart contributions" refers to contributions in cash or in kind to UNDP-financed projects by the recipient country.



TABLE II (continued)

Country, Organization	Cash Contribu- tions (X)*/ Counterpart Contributions (0)*	Course/ Meeting Expenses or Facilities and Training	Experts, Lecturers	State-of-the Art Search Program and Patent Documentation Services
Mali		X		
Malta			X	
Mexico	X		X	
Mongolia		X		
Morocco	0	X		
Netherlands			X	X
Nigeria	0		X	
Paraguay		X		
Peru			X	
Portugal		X		
Republic of Korea			X	
Russian Federation				X
Singapore	X			
Spain		X	X	X
Sri Lanka		X		
Sweden	X		X	X
Switzerland		X	X	X
United Arab Emirates		X		
United Kingdom		X	X	X
United Republic of Tanzania		X		
United States of America	X	X	X	X
Uruguay	X	X	X	
Venezuela		X	X	
Zaire	0			
Zimbabwe		X	X	
IDB	X			
UNDP		X		
BBM		X		
EPO		X	X	X

\* "Cash contributions" refers to trust funds and similar arrangements; "counterpart contributions" refers to contributions in cash or in kind to UNDP-financed projects by the recipient country.



TABLE II (continued)

Country, Organization	Cash Contribu- tions (X)*/ Counterpart Contributions (0)*	Course/ Meeting Expenses or Facilities and Training	Experts, Lecturers	State-of-the Art Search Program and Patent Documentation Services
OAPI			X	
ARIPO		X		
JUNAC			X	
SELA		X		
ECLAC			X	
IFPI			X	
IIDA			X	
IICA			X	
ISESCO		X		
<b>Total:</b>	19	34	40	18

\* "Cash contributions" refers to trust funds and similar arrangements; "counterpart contributions" refers to contributions in cash or in kind to UNDP projects by the recipient country.

[Annex B follows]



## ANNEX B

ADVISE AND ASSISTANCE GIVEN BY WIPO TO  
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES ON THE COMPUTERIZATION  
OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY OFFICES

Introduction. The International Bureau began giving advice to developing countries on the computerization of their industrial property administrations at the beginning of the 1980's. With the increasing desire of developing countries to modernize their industrial property offices and to provide better and more efficient services to users, particularly those in industry and commerce, there has been an upsurge of interest in computerization of general office management, procedures for processing patent and trademark applications and patent information services. As a result, in the 1992-93 biennium, there has been a significant rise in requests to WIPO for advice and assistance.

The International Bureau is well-placed to provide such advice and assistance as it has, over the years, accumulated experience and know-how in this area from the computerization efforts of its own operations, especially in its international registration activities, and from field experience in dealing with the problems and issues confronting many developing countries in various situations.

Guidelines. The advice and assistance on computerization which the International Bureau gives follows broadly the Guidelines for the Definition of Plans to Automate the Trademark and Patent Operations of Industrial Property Offices in Developing Countries which WIPO published in 1991.

The Guidelines are helpful for countries which are considering for the first time the possibility of computerizing certain functions as they are equally for countries that wish to expand their existing computerized systems.

In those Guidelines, the government authorities of the countries concerned are offered:

- (i) directions for making a cost-benefit assessment of computerization (in terms of computer equipment, software design and development, local skilled staff and space requirements, in the short, medium and long term);
- (ii) a checklist of the issues which have to be taken into account for the above-mentioned assessment, and where that assessment is favorable, for the drawing up of a computerization plan tailored to the specific needs of each industrial property office. Bottlenecks that are liable to delay or prejudice the implementation of a computerization project are also identified.

It is indispensable that the drafting of the plan take full account of the applicable laws and regulations and also of the administrative procedures and office practices in relation to the operations which are to be computerized in order, where necessary, to rationalize those operations before computerization is introduced.

Forms of assistance. The International Bureau's assistance in the computerization field takes two main forms: advisory missions and the provision of hardware and software.



Advisory missions by WIPO officials or consultants are fielded for varying lengths of time to the countries concerned. Their assignment ranges from carrying out initial surveys and feasibility studies, evaluating work procedures and preparing comprehensive computerization plans to visits to local computer equipment vendors, drawing up tender documents, supervising the installation of the purchased hardware and training computer and administrative personnel on the spot. About 45 developing countries from all the developing regions have so far benefitted from this form of assistance.

Some 50 developing countries and two intergovernmental organizations whose members are developing countries have so far benefitted from the provision of computer hardware and software in relation to computerization projects in the industrial property field. The hardware supplied consisted mainly of personal computers (PCs) and peripherals, such as printers and CD-ROM readers. The software supplied or developed mainly related to the automation of the administrative procedures for the granting of patents and the registration of marks, the automation of trademark search and the automation of patent information services to users.

The majority of the countries received the PCs, partly financed from UNDP sources, as part of WIPO's efforts to promote the use of industrial property information through CD-ROM technology. In some cases, those efforts were carried out in cooperation with the EPO and donor member States of WIPO.

In some 10 countries, PCs were given in the context of plans by the industrial property offices of those countries to introduce simple computerization of their operations. The acquisition of those PCs was in great part financed by UNDP and member States of WIPO.

More substantial hardware purchases were made through WIPO in certain countries where national projects existed for the upgrading of their industrial property offices. In these cases, financing came from UNDP or the government concerned. They also paid for the development and/or acquisition of software. Such national projects permitted the International Bureau to follow through computerization plans and their implementation over a period of at least two to three years. In the development of software, external experts, usually from the private sector, were successfully used as WIPO consultants. In the case of Latin America, a group of such experts were identified and used, which ensured continuity and consistency of advice as well as helped to promote a certain degree of harmonization in the computerization of administrative and technical work in the industrial property offices of the countries concerned in that region. In Africa, a special common software was developed for the industrial property offices of the three countries which could be used, after appropriate adaptation, in other African countries.

Future activities. The International Bureau's assistance to developing countries in this important area of WIPO's development cooperation program will be accelerated in the 1994-95 biennium, particularly in helping industrial property offices eliminate the backlog of industrial property applications and thereby ensure the timely grant of industrial property titles.

[Annex C follows]



## ANNEX C

ADVICE AND ASSISTANCE GIVEN BY WIPO  
TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES  
IN THE FIELD OF PATENT INFORMATION AND CD-ROM TECHNOLOGY

Introduction. In the past two years, the International Bureau has intensified, within its limited resources, assistance to developing countries in the field of patent information and CD-ROM (Compact Disk-Read Only Memory) technology, in response to the growing recognition in these countries of the indisputable usefulness of such information for industry and the development of technology, as well as to the obvious advantages of CD-ROM as the best form (from the technical, cost and user points of view) for bibliographic search purposes and for the storage and management of, and access to, patent documents.

Such assistance is in addition to WIPO's ongoing patent information services for developing countries. Those services are offered free of charge and include the supply of reports on the state of the art in any technological field, identification of equivalent patent documents published in various languages, copies of specific patent documents and information on the legal status of patent applications and granted patents.

Advice on Constitution of a Collection of Patent Documentation. Described in the following four paragraphs is the gist of the advice which the International Bureau gives to developing countries that plan to either expand or establish a collection of patent documents.

Each developing country should create two collections of its own national patent documents (applications and/or granted patents) published by the government authority concerned. One collection should be in serial number order and a second collection in classified order, i.e., arranged according to the symbols of the International Patent Classification (IPC).

The form chosen for new national patent documents (CD-ROM or paper) will, of course, depend upon the annual number of national patent documents published, the financial resources available, and the needs for dissemination of patent information within the country in question.

As far as acquiring a collection of foreign patent documents is concerned, developing countries are urged, subject to any special needs that they might have, that the following patent documents should be acquired, preferably in the form of CD-ROMs, in the following order of priority:

I. CD-ROMs for search purposes

- (i) ESPACE-ACCESS, containing bibliographic data and abstracts of patent documents published by the European Patent Office (EPO) and of PCT (Patent Cooperation Treaty) pamphlets;
- (ii) CASSIS, containing bibliographic data of US patents published since 1969 and abstracts of those published over the last 36 months, as well as the numerical list and classification of all US patents since 1790;



- (iii) APS (Automated Patent Searching), containing the bibliographic data and abstracts or claims of all US patents published since 1975;
- (iv) BREF, containing bibliographic data and abstracts (searchable) and one drawing of French patent documents published since 1989;
- (v) CIBEPAT, containing bibliographic data of patent documents published by Spain and selected Latin American countries published since 1969;

II. CD-ROMs for storage and supply of copies of patent documents (i.e. containing full texts and drawings in facsimile form)

- (vi) ESPACE-WORLD, containing for the time being the PCT pamphlets since 1990;
- (vii) ESPACE-EP, containing the EPO patent applications published since 1978;
- (viii) PATENT IMAGES or PATENTVIEW, containing the US patents published since 1976 and 1992, respectively;

III. Other CD-ROM products

- (ix) subject to the language capacity and financial possibilities of the developing country concerned, other patent documents, in particular those patent documents forming part of the PCT minimum documentation.

Developing countries should discontinue updating numerical collections of foreign patent documents in paper copies, microfilms or microfiches and replace them, wherever practicable, by those stored in CD-ROMs, while the full texts of foreign patent documents published in the future should be collected in the form of CD-ROMs. Existing collections of foreign patent documents in languages which are normally not understood in the country concerned should be discarded and their future acquisition discontinued.

Provision of documentation and equipment. The International Bureau's assistance to developing countries in this area of activity takes three forms. They are:

- (i) the provision of CD-ROM work stations to developing countries;
  - (ii) the provision of CD-ROM collections to developing countries;
- and
- (iii) the production of CD-ROM collections of patent documents.

With respect to the provision of CD-ROM work stations, the International Bureau has been able to offer, with its own funds, as well as funds from the UNDP, from certain WIPO member States, and in cooperation with the EPO, free of charge, standardized CD-ROM work stations (each worth approximately US\$10,000) to some 45 developing countries from all the developing regions as well as ARIPO and OAPI. All developing countries which are PCT member States



received each a work station, together with the corresponding PCT CD-ROMs, in substitution of the PCT paper pamphlets. Furthermore, all developing countries which are member States of the Madrid (international trademark registration) Union have each received a work station and the corresponding CD-ROMs produced under the ROMARIN project, which contain the data relating to the international trademark registration effected under the Madrid Agreement.

In some of the recipient developing countries in Africa, special missions were undertaken by WIPO officials or consultants who assisted in the installation of the work stations and in training the local staff in their use.

In regard to the provision of CD-ROM collections of patent documents, the International Bureau has--with the assistance of the EPO--provided CD-ROM collections entitled "ESPACE-WORLD," "ESPACE-ACCESS" and "ESPACE-FIRST" to some 30 developing countries and regional organizations. In cooperation with some member States of WIPO and the EPO, collections of other patent documents are also provided.

As far as the production of CD-ROM collections is concerned, it should be noted that, in cooperation with the EPO, the International Bureau now publishes its current collection of PCT pamphlets in CD-ROMs and intends to publish the whole backfile of PCT pamphlets going back to 1978.

The International Bureau, in cooperation with the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office and the EPO, contributed to the development and the production in 1992 of a prototype CD-ROM entitled "DOPALES-Primeras" which contains the first-pages in facsimile form and the bibliographic data in coded form of patents published in 1990 by the majority of Latin American countries. The regular yearly production of this CD-ROM will start later in 1993.

Further, the International Bureau is preparing a collection of OAPI patent documents in CD-ROM form. This series of some 15 or 16 CD-ROMs is expected to be ready by the end of 1993.

In the framework of a national UNDP-financed project, the International Bureau, in cooperation with the EPO, is assisting the Government of India to publish Indian patent documents in ESPACE-type CD-ROMs, i.e., facsimile-type CD-ROMs.

Future activities. It is foreseen that, in the 1994-95 biennium, the International Bureau will further expand its advice and assistance to developing countries in the useful and fast-developing field of industrial, especially patent, information using CD-ROM technology.

[Annex D follows]



## ANNEX D

AIDE-MEMOIRE ON THE SALE  
OF THE WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION (WMO) BUILDING  
TO THE WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION (WIPO)

The Secretary-General of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) have agreed that, subject to the approval, if necessary, of their respective Governing Bodies and of the Swiss Federal and Geneva authorities, they will conclude, with the following content, a contract of sale ("contrat de vente") by WMO to WIPO of the WMO building and the droit de superficie and easements relating to the grounds on which the said building is situated.

1. Price

The price shall be 30 million Swiss francs (the amount agreed on between the Executive Heads of WMO and WIPO) applicable on December 31, 1992, of the WMO building and the droit de superficie and related easements to the grounds on which that building is situated--increased by an adjustment factor of 3% (three per cent) per annum, compounded annually, as indicated in sub-items (i) to (v), below.

(i) The adjustment factor is in lieu of any other adjustment, whether attributable to depreciation, inflation (irrespective of whether that rate could be based on a change in the cost of the construction index in Geneva or on any other change) or any other factor, that may have been the subject of any previous suggestions or discussions.

(ii) The date on which the transfer of title of the WMO building and the droit de superficie and related easements, and the delivery to WIPO of the possession thereof, as well as the payment by WIPO of the price ("the closing date") shall be, subject to (iv), below, June 30, 1997.

(iii) If, for reasons beyond its control, WMO cannot vacate the building by June 30, 1997, it shall so notify WIPO in writing not later than by June 30, 1996. If it fails to do so and it does not vacate the building by June 30, 1997, WIPO may denounce the contract.

(iv) If WMO cannot vacate the building by June 30, 1997, but does vacate it before December 31, 1999, the closing date will be the date of vacating of the building by WMO, provided that WMO informs WIPO six months in advance of the date on which it will vacate the building that it will vacate the building.

(v) The adjustment factor shall be applied from January 1, 1993, until June 30, 1997, or until any earlier closing date prior to June 30, 1997.

2. Cost ("frais") and fees ("honoraires") of the notaire and registration fees and taxes ("droits ou taxes afférents à l'annotation ou l'inscription au registre foncier") related to the contract of sale and other legal instruments drawn up by the notaire

(i) WMO and WIPO shall jointly select a notaire to act for both in the preparation of the contract of sale and any other legal instruments connected



therewith, as well as, if need be, their registration. It is expected that the Swiss authorities will exempt the registration fees for the registration of the said contract and transfers and of other legal instruments.

(ii) The said cost and fees of the notaire and, should there be any registration fees or taxes, those fees and taxes shall be borne equally between WMO and WIPO.

3. Restrictions and conditions of transfer of title to the building and droit de superficie and related easements

WMO shall, against payment by WIPO of the price, transfer to WIPO the title to the WMO building, the droit de superficie to the plots constituting the grounds and the easements relating thereto, and deliver possession, without restriction, except such as may be imposed by the Swiss authorities. The said transfers shall be without any engagement on the part of WIPO in respect of any loans to, or monies due by, WMO to the Republic and Canton of Geneva, the Fondation des immeubles pour les organisations internationales (FIPOI) or to any third parties and shall not be subject to any conditions by WMO.

4. Risk of destruction or other impairment to the WMO building and grounds

WMO shall deliver possession of the WMO building to WIPO in the condition in which it was on January 1, 1993, subject to ordinary and reasonable wear and tear that may have occurred between the date of January 1, 1993, and the closing date. In the event that the WMO building and/or grounds suffer any damage, whether that damage extends to the complete or partial destruction of the building, or to damage to the building and/or to the grounds, beyond that which can be considered as ordinary and reasonable wear and tear, WMO and WIPO agree that an independent expert will be appointed by common agreement to evaluate the amount of the loss in the value of the building due to that destruction or other damage. The amount so determined by the independent expert shall be deducted from the sales price. In any case, including the case where the WMO building is completely or substantially destroyed, the transfer of title thereof and of the droit de superficie to the plots and related easements and the delivery of possession shall nevertheless take place on the closing date.

5. Clearances and approvals of the Swiss authorities

It shall be the responsibility of WMO to take the necessary steps to ensure that any necessary clearances or approvals of the Swiss authorities (Confederation, Republic and Canton of Geneva, and FIPOI) are obtained. WIPO agrees to use its good offices in cooperating with WMO in facilitating the obtaining of such clearances and approvals. The costs and fees of the notaire, or other person agreed by WMO and WIPO to act in this regard, shall be regarded as costs and fees to be borne equally between WMO and WIPO.

6. Delivery of Possession

On June 30, 1997, or on any other closing date, WMO shall deliver to WIPO possession of the WMO building and the grounds on which the said building is situated.



If WMO does not completely vacate the WMO building for whatever reason, including any reason beyond its control, by December 31, 1999, the contract will automatically lose all its effect, unless WIPO notifies WMO by July 1, 1999, that the contract continues, in which event it shall continue to have effect.

- ° -

The Secretary-General  
of the World Meteorological  
Organization (WMO)

The Director General  
of the World Intellectual  
Property Organization (WIPO)

\_\_\_\_\_ [signed]

\_\_\_\_\_ [signed]

G.O.P. Obasi

Arpad Bogsch

date: May 25, 1993

date: May 25, 1993

[Annex E follows]



## ANNEX E

## MEETINGS ORGANIZED BY WIPO FROM JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 1993

<u>Title of Meeting</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Organized with</u>
First WIPO-ASEAN Consultation Meeting on Cooperation in the Field of Intellectual Property	January	Geneva	-
WIPO Regional Information Meeting to Generate Awareness of the Importance of the Protection of Authors of Literary and Artistic Works in Member States of the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO)	January/ February	Cairo	ISESCO
WIPO National Seminar on Licensing Contracts	February	Ouagadougou	Government of Burkina Faso
Informal Preparatory Consultation Meeting with Non-Governmental Organizations Representing Performers	February	Geneva	-
Meeting of Consultants on the Treaty Supplementing the Paris Convention as far as Trademarks are Concerned (Trademark Law Treaty)	February	Geneva	-
WIPO National Symposium on the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property	February	Lima	Government of Peru
Committee of Experts of the International Patent Classification (IPC) Union (Twenty-first Session)	March	Geneva	-



Committee of Experts of the Locarno Union for the International Classification of Industrial Designs (Sixth Session)	March	Geneva	-
WIPO National Workshop on Practical Aspects of Collective Administration of Copyright and Neighboring Rights for the Technical and Administrative Staff of the Paraguayan Authors' Society (APA)	March	Asunción	-
Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America	March	San Bernardino (Paraguay)	Government of Paraguay and SUIISA
VIIIth International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Rights (of the Author, the Artist and the Producer)	March	Asunción	Government of Paraguay
WIPO National Seminar on Collective Administration of Copyright	March	Rio de Janeiro	Government of Brazil
WIPO Asian Regional Training Seminar on Trade-mark Strategies and Management for Enterprises	March	Beijing	Governments of China and Japan
WIPO National Workshop on Intellectual Property Law Teaching and Research	March	Accra	Government of Ghana
WIPO Worldwide Symposium on the Impact of Digital Technology on Copyright and Neighboring Rights	March/April	Cambridge (Massachusetts)	-
Assembly of the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property (Paris Union Assembly (20th (10th Extraordinary) Session)	April	Geneva	-
WIPO Budget Committee (Eleventh Session)	April	Geneva	-



Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI) Working Group on General Information (PCIPI/GI) (Tenth Session)	April	Geneva	-
Committee of Experts on the Development of the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs (Third Session)	April	Geneva	-
WIPO Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Portuguese-Speaking Countries of Africa	April	Lisbon	Government of Portugal
WIPO National Seminar on Trademarks and Trade Names in Economic Development	April	Bujumbura	Government of Burundi
WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Development of an Effective Industrial Property System	April	Kuala Lumpur	Governments of Malaysia and Japan
Preparatory Working Group of the Committee of Experts of the Special Union for the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks (Nice Union) (Thirteenth Session)	May	Geneva	-
Committee of Experts on the Settlement of Intellectual Property Disputes between States (Fifth Session) and Preparatory Meeting for the Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Treaty on the Settlement of Disputes between States in the Field of Intellectual Property	May	Geneva	-



Consultative Committee of the International Registration of Audiovisual Works (Film Register Treaty (FRT) Union (Third Session)	May	Geneva	-
Assembly of the Union of the FRT Union) (Third (Second Extraordinary) Session	May	Geneva	-
Consultation Meeting on the Impact of New Technologies on the Rights of Performers	May	Geneva	-
Patent Cooperation Treaty Committee for Administration and Legal Matters (PCT/CAL) (Fifth Session)	May	Geneva	-
WIPO National Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights	May	Cotonou	Government of Benin
WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights	May	Bamako	Government of Mali
WIPO National Workshop on Copyright and Neighboring Rights	May	Dar-es-Salaam	Government of the United Republic of Tanzania
WIPO Sub-Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for the Member States of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)	May	Abu Dhabi	Government of the United Arab Emirates
WIPO Regional Seminar on Copyright for Central American and Caribbean Countries	May	Washington, D.C.	Government of the United States of America
International Seminar on Copyright	May	Sao Leopoldo (Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)	Government of Brazil
WIPO National Seminar on Trademarks and Trade Names	May	N'Djamena	Government of Chad



WIPO National Seminar on the Legal and Administrative Aspects of Industrial Property and Technology Transfer	May	Ulaanbaatar	Governments of Mongolia and Germany
WIPO Training Seminar on Patent Searching and Examination	May/June	Madrid Munich Geneva	Government of Spain and EPO
PCIPI Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-Term IPC Revision Policy (PCIPI/IPC) (Second Session)	June	Geneva	-
WIPO Training Course Patents and Trademarks	June	Washington, D.C.	Government of the United States of America
Working Group of Non-Governmental Organizations on Arbitration and Other Extra-Judicial Mechanisms for the Resolution of Intellectual Property Disputes between Private Parties (Third Session)	June	Geneva	-
PCT Committee for Technical Cooperation (PCT/CTC) (Fifteenth Session)	June	Geneva	-
PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee (Twelfth Session)	June	Geneva	-
PCIPI Ad Hoc Working Group on the Management of Industrial Property Information (PCIPI/MI) (Eleventh Session)	June	Geneva	-
PCIPI Working Group on Search Information (PCIPI/SI) (Eleventh Session)	June	Geneva	-
Committee of Experts on the Harmonization of Laws for the Protection of Marks (Fifth Session)	June	Geneva	-



Meeting of International Authorities under the PCT (PCT/MIA) (Third Session)	June	Geneva	-
Committee of Experts on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention (Third Session)	June	Geneva	-
WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Judges	June	Montevideo	Government of Uruguay
WIPO Interregional Workshop on Industrial Property Management at Enterprise Level	June	Geneva	-
WIPO Arab Regional Training Course on Industrial Property	June	Rabat	Government of Morocco
WIPO National Roving Seminars on the Patent System and the Use of Patent Information for Technological Development	June	New Delhi Madras Ahmedabad Pune	Government of India
WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific	June	Colombo	Government of Sri Lanka
WIPO Seminar on Industrial Property, Competitiveness and Economic Development for Andean Countries	June	Quito	Government of Ecuador
WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Management and Technology Transfer in the Food Processing Industry in Latin America and the Caribbean	June	Caracas	SELA
WIPO Training Seminar on the Use of Patent Documentation	June/July	The Hague Paris Vienna Geneva	Governments of Austria and France, EPO



Committee of Experts on a Possible Instrument on the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms (First Session)	June/July	Geneva	-
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Total: 56 meetings

[Annex F follows]



## ANNEX F

## WIPO PUBLICATIONS ISSUED FROM JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 1993

<u>Title of Publication</u>	<u>Month of Issue</u>	<u>WIPO Publication Number</u>	<u>Languages</u>
Brief History of the First 25 Years of the World Intellectual Property Organization	February	882(E)	English
	February	882(F)	French
Basic Facts about the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)	March	433(E)	English
	March	433(F)	French
WIPO General Information brochure 1993	March	400(E)	English
	March	400(F)	French
	March	400(S)	Spanish
	June	400(C)	Chinese
	June	400(G)	German
	June	400(R)	Russian
	June	400(P)	Portuguese
Records of the Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Treaty Supplementing the Paris Convention as far as Patents are Concerned	March	351(F)	French
Background Reading Material on the Intellectual Property System of Malaysia	March	686(E)	English
Study on Industrial Property Use in the Palm Oil Industry in Malaysia	March	719(E)	English
Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks (updates)	January	292(E)	English
	January	292(F)	French
	January	292(G)	German
	January	292(S)	Spanish
	January	292(R)	Russian
	January	292(A)	Arabic
	January	292(I)	Italian



Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)	February February May	274(P) 274(G) 274(S)	Portuguese German Spanish
Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs (update)	March	271(E)	English
Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration (update)	March	264(E)	English
Industrial Property Statistics 1991 Part II: Trademarks and Service Marks, Industrial Designs, Varieties of Plants, Microorganisms	April	IP/STAT/1991/B	English/ French
Part I: Patents, Utility Models	June	IP/STAT/1991/B	English/ French
Background Reading Material on the Intellectual Property System of Thailand	May	686/TH(E)	Thai/English
Symposium on Employee Inventions, Bucharest, October 6 and 7, 1992	May	720(E)	English
States Parties to the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization and the Treaties Administered by WIPO and States Members of Governing Bodies and Committees of WIPO (Status on May 1, 1993)	May May	423(E) 423(F)	English French
WIPO Handbook on Industrial Property Information and Documentation	May	208(S)	Spanish
WIPO Convention	April April	250(E) 250(F)	English French



Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification	April April	275(E) 275(F)	English French
The Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs	April April	262(E) 262(F)	English French
Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property	April	201(E)	English
Introduction to Trademark Law and Practice	May	653(E)	English
WIPO General Rules of Procedure	May June	399(S)Rev.3 399(A)Rev.3	Spanish Arabic

[Annex G follows]



## ANNEX G

## ACRONYMS USED IN THE PRESENT DOCUMENT

AAA	American Arbitration Association
AADI	Argentine Association of Performers
ABA	American Bar Association
ABAPI	Brazilian Association of Industrial Property Agents
ABPI	Brazilian Association on Industrial Property
ACC	Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (United Nations)
ACC	Australian Copyright Council
ACPAQ	Advisory Committee on Post Adjustment Questions (United Nations)
ACT	Association of Commercial Television in Europe
ADAMI	Société civile pour l'administration des droits des artistes et musiciens interprètes
AFTRA	American Federation of Television and Radio Artists
AGICOA	Association for the International Collective Management of Audiovisual Works
AID	International Alliance for Distribution by Cable
AIDAA	International Association of Audio-Visual Writers and Directors
AIE	Spanish Society of Performers
AIL	Association of International Libraries
AIM	European Association of Industries of Branded Products
AIPLA	American Intellectual Property Law Association
AIPO	Australian Industrial Property Organization
AIPPI	International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property
ALAI	International Literary and Artistic Association
ANDI	Asociación Nacional de Intérpretes de México, S. de I.
APA	Association of Patent Attorneys (Netherlands)
APA	Association of Portuguese Actors
APA	Paraguayan Authors' Society
APAA	Asian Patent Attorneys Association
APP	Agency for the Protection of Programs
ARIPO	African Regional Industrial Property Organization
ARTISJUS	Hungarian Bureau for the Protection of Authors' Rights
ASA	Swiss Arbitration Association
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
ASIPI	Inter-American Association of Industrial Property
ATRIP	International Association for the Advancement of Teaching and Research in Intellectual Property
BBM	Benelux Trademark Office
BBDM	Benelux Designs Office
BDI	Federation of German Industries
BDU	Bundesverband Deutscher Unternehmensberater
BIEM	International Bureau of Societies Administering the Rights of Mechanical Recording and Reproduction
BSA	Business Software Alliance
CCAQ	Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (United Nations)
CCIA	Computer and Communications Industry Association



CCIG	Geneva Chamber of Commerce and Industry
CCSQ	Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (United Nations)
CE	Council of Europe
CEC	Commission of the European Communities
CEIPI	Centre for the International Study of Industrial Property
CEJU	Uruguayan Academic Center for Judges
CELIBRIDE	International Liaison Committee for Embroideries, Curtains and Laces
CFC	Conseil francophone de la chanson
CIArb	The Chartered Institute of Arbitrators
CIPA	Chartered Institute of Patent Agents
CISAC	International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers
CLIP	Common Law Institute of Intellectual Property
CNIPA	Committee of National Institutes of Patent Agents
COMITEXTIL	Coordination Committee for the Textile Industries in the European Economic Community
COSOMA	Copyright Society of Malawi
CPR	Center for Public Resources, Inc.
CRIC	Copyright Research and Information Center
DVGR	German Association for the Protection of Industrial Property and Copyright
DEVNET-TIPS	Development-Network Technical Information and Promotion Systems
EAPA	European Alliance of Press Agencies
EBLIDA	European Bureau of Library, Information and Documentation Associations
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EBU	European Broadcasting Union
EC	European Communities
ECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
ECAD	Central Bureau for Collection and Distribution of Rights (Brazil)
ECIS	European Committee for Interoperable Systems
ECOSOC	United Nations Economic and Social Council
ECLAC	United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ECTA	European Communities Trade Mark Association
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
EIA	Electronic Industries Association
EPI	Institute of Professional Representatives Before the European Patent Office
EPO	European Patent Organisation/Office
ESA	European Space Agency
ESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
EUROBIT	European Association of Manufacturers of Business Machines and Information Technology Industry
EWC	European Writers' Congress
FCPA	Federal Chamber of Patent Attorneys (Patentanwaltskammer (PAK))
FEMIP	European Federation of Agents of Industry in Industrial Property
FERA	European Federation of Audiovisual Filmmakers
FIA	International Federation of Actors



FIAD	International Federation of Associations of Film Distributors
FIAPF	International Federation of Film Producers Associations
FICCI	Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry
FICPI	International Federation of Industrial Property Attorneys
FID	International Federation for Information and Documentation
FIM	International Federation of Musicians
FPLC	Franklin Pierce Law Center
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
GEIDANKYO	Japan Council of Performers' Organizations
GVL	Society for the Administration of Neighboring Rights
HTA	Hungarian Trademark Association
IAOA	International Alliance of Orchestra Associations
IAWG	International Affiliation of Writers Guilds
ICA	International Council on Archives
ICC	International Chamber of Commerce
ICC	International Computing Center (United Nations)
ICI	International Copyright Institute (United States of America)
ICMP	International Confederation of Music Publishers
ICSC	International Civil Service Commission
ICSID	International Council of Societies of Industrial Design
ICSU	International Council of Scientific Unions
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IFCAI	International Federation of Commercial Arbitration Institutions
IFIA	International Federation of Inventors' Associations
IFJ	International Federation of Journalists
IFLA	International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions
IFPI	International Federation of the Phonographic Industry
IFRRO	International Federation of Reproduction Rights Organizations
IIA	Information Industry Association
IIAP	Institut international d'administration publique (France)
IICA	Inter-American Institute for Cooperation in Agriculture
IIDA	Interamerican Copyright Institute
IIP	Institute of Intellectual Property of Japan
IIPA	International Intellectual Property Alliance
ILAFP	Ibero-Latin American Federation of Performers
ILO	International Labour Organisation
INDECOPI	National Institute for the Defense of Competition and Intellectual Property Protection (Peru)
INPI	National Institute of Industrial Property (France)
INTA	International Trademark Association (formerly the United States Trademark Association (USTA))
INTERGU	International Copyright Society
IPA	International Publishers Association
IPCC	Industrial Property Cooperation Center
IPCC	International Publishers Copyright Council
IPO	Intellectual Property Owners, Inc.
ISESCO	Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
ISETU	International Secretariat for Arts, Mass Media and Entertainment Trade Unions
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ITAA	Information Technology Association of America



ITMA	Institute of Trade Mark Agents
ITI	International Theatre Institute
IVF	International Video Federation
JDPA	Japan Design Protection Association
JIU	Joint Inspection Unit (United Nations)
JPA	Japan Patent Association
JPAA	Japan Patent Attorneys Association
JPO	Japanese Patent Office
JTA	Japan Trademark Association
JUNAC	Cartagena Agreement Board
LAS	League of Arab States
LES	Licensing Executives Society (International)
MCSC	Musical Copyright Society of China
MERCOSUR	Common Market of the Southern Cone
MPEAA	Motion Picture Export Association of America
MPI	Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Patent, Copyright and Competition Law
NAB	National Association of Broadcasters
NCAC	National Copyright Administration of China
NMPA	National Music Publishers' Association Inc.
NYPTCLA	New York Patent, Trademark and Copyright Law Association
OAPI	African Intellectual Property Organization
OAU	Organization of African Unity
OEPM	Spanish Patent and Trademark Office
ONIITEM	National Office of Inventions, Technical Information and Marks (Cuba)
PDG	Patent Documentation Group
PEARLE	Performing Arts Employers Associations League Europe
ROSPATENT	Committee for Patents and Trademarks of the Russian Federation
SACM	Society of Authors and Composers of Mexico
SAIC	State Administration for Industry and Commerce (China)
SAMI	Swedish Artists' and Musicians' Interest Organization
SELA	Latin American Economic System
SFA	Syndicat français des artistes-interprètes
SMF	Swedish Musicians' Union
SPA	Software Publishers Association
SPEDIDAM	Société de perception et de distribution des droits des artistes-interprètes de la musique et de la danse
STF	Swedish Performers' Union
STM	International Group of Scientific, Technical and Medical Publishers
SUISA	Swiss Society for Authors' Rights in Musical Works
SYDAS	Syndicat des artistes du spectacle
SYMF	Swedish Union of Professional Musicians
TVS	Swiss Textile Federation
UEPIP	Union of European Practitioners in Industrial Property
UN	United Nations Organization
UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICE	Union of Industrial and Employers' Confederations of Europe



UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIFAB	Union of Manufacturers for the International Protection of Industrial and Artistic Property
UNISINOS	University of the Vale do Rio dos Sinos (Brazil)
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNJSPB	United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board
UPOV	International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants
USPTO	United States Patent and Trademark Office
USTA	See INTA
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WPI	World Patent Information

[Annex H follows]



## ANNEX H

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